INSURANCE
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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI In INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

VOL. XX NO. 149 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

American Demand for "Effective" Sacrifice

French Refusal On Ground Of "Security"

GIBSON-HERRIOT CONSULTATIONS

LONDON, June 21.

Lausanne.—An important declaration on war debts was made by Mr. Hugh Gibson in the course of a secret meeting with M. Herriot at a liitle village hotel, in Morges near Lausanne. The American representative explained to M. Herriot why America was pressing the plan for the reduction of effectives and quantitative dis armament.

M. Herriot emphasised that security was of outstanding importance to France and, therefore, any reduction of effectives was a matter for the most serious consideration.

Mr. Gibson, thereupon, pointed out that it would be out of question to ask the United States to cancel war debts, while Europe was spending more on armaments than would suffice for the whole service of debts.—Reuter.

AMERICA'S ATTITUDE

Lausanne.—America's attitude in definitely linking disarmoment with war debts is the official admission that she is prepared to consider monetary sacrifices if Europe disarms. This is a sequel to telephone conversations between Mr. Hugh Gibson and President Hoover.

The American plan for the reduction of effectives which M. Herriot said was unacceptable provides for an elaboraie system of calculations based on area, population, frontiers, colonial commitments and lines of communication, and entails minimum reduction of ten per cent. M. Herriot is reported to have said that no French Government would be able to agree to such denudation of strenth of the French people who would never stand it.

Hopes Of Settlement In 10 Days Washed Out

LAUSANNE, June 20.

The attitude of M. Herriot towards reparations and war debts after the week-end in Paris has stiffened. He told French pressmen:

"It is all very well cleaning the slate abstractly, but France will be sacrificing thirty-seven annuities of 365,000,000 reichsmarks at five and a half per cent while Britain is only forgoing 60,000,000 reichsmarks annual payments."

WIDE GULF

The statement shows the wide gulf between the French and the British points of view. Following a three-hour tete-a-tete in the morning between Mr. MacDonald and M. Herriot, hopes of a settlement within ten days were washed out.

France will not easily forego the thought of eventual compensation from Germany.

To-morrow's plenary meeting has been cancelled.

TALKS WITH GERMANS

Mr. MacDonald spent two hours with von Papen and von Neurath, sounding them concerning M. Herriot's objections.

The next few days will be spent in establishing points of agreement.

AN EARLIER DESPATCH

A British Official Wireless message despatched earlier states:—

Heads of delegations of the visiting Powers to the Lausanne Conference decided this afternoon to postpone the plenary meeting arranged for to-morrow in order that private conversations on the main issues before the conference, which have been proceeding throughout to-day, can be continued. Mr. MacDonald and M. Herriot had a long talk this morning, which it is understood was not confined to the subject of war debts and reparations but dealt also with disarmament. The British Premier gave M. Herriot a summary of the conversations at Geneva yesterday in which the British, American and French delegates participated and discussed with him several points that had emerged therefrom.

Later Mr. MacDonald met the German Chancellor von Papen and the German Foreign Minister von Nurath. It is felt by those in close touch with the delegates that the conversations proceeding in a more or less informal manner give promise of helping forward the results both at Lausanne and Geneva and it is hoped that this will become manifest when the plenary meetings are held. At Geneva Sir John Simon had conversations to-day with the American delegates and also with Signor Grandi.

REMOVAL OF TRADE BARS

LONDON, June 20.

The movement for the removal of restrictions on trade in order to combat the world economic crisis is gathering headway.

Following the anti-tariff demarche by a meeting at Lausanne yesterday of the Foreign Ministers of Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Sweeden, Denmark and Norway and an appeal by the King of the Belgians for international co-operation to remove trade restrictions, a Lausanne despatch now reports that most important tariff reductions are provided in an agreement concluded between Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg in which any of the Powers may join on the basis of reciprocity.—Reuter.

PREMATURE HOPES

LONDON, June 20.

News of a lengthy interview between the British and French Premiers has accentuated the good sentiment on the Stock Exchange and British Government securities continued to appreciate while German loans were also strengthened. When maize benefited from the announcement of a smaller Argentine exportable surplus, the price of flour increased 2s-3d. per sack owing to the entry into force to-day of wheat quotations.—Reuter.

MUSSOLINI'S CONGRATULATIONS

Replying through Signor Grandi to "congratulations from Signor Mussolini upon his opening speech at Lausanne, Mr. MacDonald said that he appreciated his approval "not only from a personal view point, but also because nothing gives me more pleasure than to know that Britain and Italy have the same view point regarding the great international problems which are pre-occupying the statesmen.'

NEW MALTESE CABINET

LOYALTY TO BRITISH CROWN AFFIRMED

Malta,, Self-Governing Unit In Empire

LONDON, June 21.

Malta.—Sir Ugo Mifsud, the Maltese Nationalist Leader has formed a Cabinet which includes Mizzi as Minister of Industry and Commerce.—Reuter.

(Later)—Sir Ugo Mifsud recently stated that no Nationalist ever favoured annexation of Malta to Italy. Moreover the electoral programme on which the Nationalists have been elected affirms the parties' continued loyalty to the British Crown while advocating recognition of Malta as a self-governing unit in the British Empire similar to Southern Rhodesia.—Reuter.

SEC 144 IN AMETHI

Preventive For Communal Tension ?

LUCKNOW, June 21.

In view of the forthcoming Muslim festival of Chelum, and the prevalence of communal tension there, orders under Section 144 have been promulgated in Amethi, 12 miles from Lucknow.

Armed police have been despatched to maintain peace and order.—A. P.

MUSLIM-SIKH FRACAS IN SRINAGAR

SRINAGAR, June 21.

Some Muslim employees of the Fire Brigade and a party of Sikh constables had a quarrel yesterday evening over some small affair near Pratap Park, but the timely arrival of the authorities and the police averted serious trouble.

Stones and sticks were used and members of both parties received injuries. They were removed to hospital.

Two persons were also arrested on the spot.

A police enquiry into the disturbance has commenced.—A. P.

World's Boxing Title

SCHMELING FAVOURITE

Gate Expected To Total £60,000

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 21.

New York.—Champion Schmeling is a slight favourite at 6 to 5 against for to-night's Championship fight over 15 rounds against Bostonian Jack Sharkey at the New Madison Square Garden Stadium. Both are very fit and confident.

Schmeling will probably weigh 13 stone 8 pounds and Sharkey 14 stone.

Great interest is not displayed in the fight and the gate is anticipated to total only 60,000 sterling.

Max Schwelling who is defending his title against Jack Sharkey.

74 DEATHS IN LUCKNOW

Toll Of Sunstroke

LUCKNOW, June 21.

After very high temperature for about a fortnight there were heavy showers here last evening, giving considerable relief.

The total number of deaths due to sunstroke here is 74, including 26 children and two soldiers.—A. P.

One Killed In Police Firing

MEHERPUR DISTURBANCE

CALCUTTA, June 21.

Information has been received here that one person was killed and several others injured as the result of a disturbance at Meherpur during which the police opened fire.

It is stated that the disturbance followed an attempt to hold the Nadia District Political Conference.—A. P.

BIG FIRE IN DELHI

Foul Play Suspected

NEW DELHI, June 21.

Loss estimated at Rs. 50,000 was caused by a fire which broke out in Chandni Chowk to-day in the shop of Mohan Brothers.

It is reported that two customers believed to be Bengalis visited the shop last night just before closing time and it is alleged that on the pretext of examining some clothes for purchase they put some phosphorus in its folds. This was not detected and caused ignition in high class cotton and silk fabrics. Police are making enquiries.

It may be stated that the shop of Mohan Brothers has often been picketed by Congress during the last two years and a number of Congress volunteers were arrested. A number of threatening letters were also received in recent months by the proprietors asking them to give up dealing in foreign cloth on pain of dire consequences.—A. P

DERAILMENT AT CHINCHPOKLI

Wagons Turn Turtle

Bombay, Tuesday.

This afternoon, there was a serious railway accident near Chinchpokli, on the G. I. P. line, thereby blocking the through line service for about five hours.

A goods train which was being taken from Chinchpokli station at 2 p.m. capsized, while passing the crossings. The engine and seven wagons passed the crossing, but the remaining eight wagons derailed. As the jerk was very violent two wagons turned turtle, and thus blocked the way for the through trains.

Officials hurried to the spot, and with the help of the workers cleared the line after nearly five hours.

An enquiry as to the cause of the derailment is being held.

Solitary Case Of Assault On Tuesday

CONFIDENCE BEING SLOWLY REGAINED

City Assumes Normal Activities

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Slowly confidence is being regained in the city after a long time. People have begun to move about freely in the city and the city has assumed the normal activities. Members of both communities were seen mixing together. The shops in all the localities are open.

Excepting for a solitary case of stabbing, the city was quiet to-day.

BHAYYA CRUELLY STABBED

Assault On Tuesday

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

There was one stabbing case this morning at Morland Road in which a Bhayya was very cruelly dealt with by three Muslims. It appeared Ajmer Bajai, the victim, was going along Morland Road at 6 a.m. when he was waylaid by three Muslim hooligans. They assaulted him at first and then inflicted ten stab wounds all over his body. He was removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital, where he is lying in a precarious condition.

Nineteen "mawalis" were rounded up by the police at Fanaswadi this morning. They were removed to the Worli Temporary Jail.

Stray assaults in the city have been sending up the figures of casualties. So far the figures stand thus:—

	Injured	Killed.
Muslims	1004	67
Hindus	994	112
Other communities	26	
Total	2024	179

The constables from the district police, who had been drawn from several places to meet the emergency, have been sent back to their respective stations from to-day.

ACCUSED REMANDED

The Court-room of Mr. Oscar Brown, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, was again crowded to-day when a large number of persons, arrested in connection with the recent communal disturbances and charged with serious offences like murder, looting and rioting were placed before the Court, and the police applied for the remand of the accused in custody.

In most of the cases, the applications were granted and the suspected persons were remanded to police custody for varying periods.

STABBING INCIDENT

Mirza Wazir Husein, a Muslim, was arrested yesterday by the Mharbavri police on suspicion that he was one of the Muslim who murderously assaulted a Hindu servant of a Muslim milkman in Guzer Street, on May 30 last.

The police applying for a remand of the accused for fourteen days stated that Ibrahim Musa, a milk merchant, was going along Guzar Street in the direction of Parel Road when a party of Muslim assaulted his Hindu servant. One of the assailants caught hold of the victim and stabbed him with a knife. The servant ran a few paces and fell down. He died later in hospital.

The accused was remanded to olice custody till July 5.

HOUSE-BREAKING

Six Muslims and two Hindus arrested by the Mharbavri police on Monday and suspected to be convicted with rioting, house-

(Continued on Page 5.)

A TOUGH PROPOSITION

Uncle Sam Protects His Wicket

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

To up your WANTS here on payment of

RUPEE ONE

For First Sixteen Words

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For Each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

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Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than 6 months.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—An ENGLISH TEACHER, for the current year, to engage the Anglo Urdu Class to be attached to Urdu Boys' School, Jalgaon. A matriculate, knowing Urdu, with previous experience, preferred. Pay Rs. 30 P. M. Apply with testimonials before the 25th instant to the Chairman, Municipal School Board, Jalgaon, E. K.
A 5086

WANTED—PAID CANDIDATES, allowance Rs. 10. Station Master classes. Apply selection form omitting Re. 1. Supdtt. GENERAL TELEGRAPH TRAINING CLASS, Delhi, Shahdra.
A R7378

WANTED—CANDIDATES for A.M.I.E., Sub-Engineer, and Overseer Classes. ONE POST GUARANTEED. Prospectus free from S. A. Haidar, B.Sc. Engg. (Hons. (Glas.), Managing Director, HEWETT ENGINEERING COLLEGE, Lucknow.
A R 7288

WANTED—A BLEACHER, capable of the bleaching yarn and classes of pure white, coloured, mercerised, able to finish all type bleached, dyed, printed in pure thread calendered, mangled or kettle finishes and a dyer capable of dyeing raw cotton yarn cotton and woollen cloth of all type in Direct, Indenthrene, Naphthals and basic colours, and have experience in yarn mercerising. Both men must have experience in organising testing all description as applied to the chemicals cognisant with the above and above of erecting and repairing of machinery used in bleaching and dyeing processes. Apply with testimonials to JUGGILAL KAMLAPAT COTTON MILLS, Cawnpore.
A 4975

WANTED
Bareilly College, Bareilly.
From 15th July 1932.
1. A Professor of English—Rs. 200—20—400.
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Applicants should state their teaching experience of degree classes, research work, different papers taken in the M. A. & M. Sc. Prev. and Final Examinations, sports and athletic qualifications. For (1) and (2) only first class M. A.'s need apply—a higher initial salary may be given to a specially well-qualified candidate. Provident Fund benefits after a year's probation and emergency reduction as usual. Apply to the Principal by 3rd July 1932.
5020

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A R 7408

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A R 7361

WANTED—One smart MOHOMEDAN SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply to: Mr. FAZIL MOORAJ, 157, Chuckla Street, Bombay.
A R 7396

WANTED—An experienced SCIENCE GRADUATE to coach up Inter Science Students in Physics and Chemistry. Apply to Box No. 1584, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 7392

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET—GROUNDFLOOR consisting drawing room, fine bed rooms, with bath rooms attached separate kitchen, electric fittings, Luxmi Nivas, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, for Hindus. Apply on spot.
C R 7401

TO BE LET—Pucca built GODOWNS. Apply M. S. KHESHVALA, Bruce Street, Bombay.
C R7363

TO LET—16 ROOMS of a building, recently repaired, at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, airy, commodious and with all modern conveniences. For rent and other particulars apply Mrs. HAMABAI MEHTA, 361, Hornby Road, Fort.
C R 7373

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FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opposite Thakkar Brothers, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE. B.A., LL.B. Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M WB

CAMBRIDGE EXAM. (December 1932, July 1933) held in India. Successful Candidates admitted any University in India or abroad. A chance to non-matrics. Apply without delay CAMBRIDGE COACHING INSTITUTE, opp. Taj Mahal Hotel. Last date of sending entry-forms July 8th.
E R7412

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

PLANTS FOR SALE—Ornamental Palms, Crottons, best English Roses in 75 varieties, healthiest Fruit-grafts. Rates very moderate. Apply or visit P. V. BHILADWALLA & SON, Vachha-Gandhi Fire Temple, Hughes Road, Bombay.
M R7364

WANTED TO PURCHASE STEAM HYDRO-EXTRACTOR. Apply with full particulars to The MANAGER, The MATHRADAS MILLS, LTD., DeLisle Road, Lower Parel, Bombay.
N 5100

Medical.

DEAFNESS—Whether partial or total, no matter if complicated with hear-noises or other troubles. Cured absolutely. Success guaranteed. For full particulars apply:—"SRI" WORKS, Beadon Street (B. C.) CALCUTTA.
P R 7399 A

For Sale.

HUNDREDS OF TYPEWRITERS.

READY FOR SALE

Many Typewriter dealers and limited concerns purchase our Typewriters and Duplicators and send words of satisfaction.

Repairing, Duplicating and Type-copying a speciality.

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Opposite General Post Office, Warwick House, Fort, Bombay.

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WANTED — WORKING PARTNER, experienced in making Swadeshi Articles. Apply Box No. 1588, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R 7404

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TO LEND.—FORTY THOUSAND RUPEES are to be lent on property in Bombay. Apply to Mr. G. K. HARKARE, Badrikushram, Khetwadi, Bombay 4.
R 22025

Books and Stamps

WANTED—SECOND-HAND BOOKS on Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing. Apply to J. M. BHARUCHA, Crawford Building, Sleater Road.
L R 7391

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WANTED—TRAVELLING and DISTRICT AGENTS to sell our Cotton and Silk piecegoods and Hosiery Excellent qualities in attractive designs. Apply to THE UNITED INDUSTRIES LTD., Textile Manufacturers, Calicut, S. India.
A R7290

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

PUBLIC NOTICE

FOR SALE, Electric Factory for making Utensils of Copper, Brass, German Silver, Alluminium etc., of Rajkot Metalware and Ice Factory, with up-to-date Machinery together with plot of land and building. It is more profitable to the buyer, because factory is in working order and goods prepared is always demanded by the markets of Ahmedabad and Bombay.

For further particulars see or write to the

State Bank Manager,
RAJKOT.
Dated 18-6-32
5092

NOTICE AS TO LOST POLICY

Policy No. 43527 in National Insurance Company Ltd., on the life of PETER NATHANIEL PATOL, having been LOST. Notice is hereby given that failing any objection to reach the Company within one month of this date from any interested party with production of the Policy the Company will proceed in matter pending concerning the policy.

R. G. DAS & CO.,
Managers,
National Insurance Co. Ltd.
7, Council House Street,
Calcutta.
R 7407

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy, numbered 64452 on the life of Maganlal Harivalav Shah of Nadiad, a Duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

(Sd.) H.E. JONES,
Manager.
Bombay, 7th June, 1932.
7403.

S. S. TOTTORI MARU

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed that she arrived on the 20th instant from Japan via way ports and been berthed in Alexandra Dock No. 9. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Public Notices

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for Rent farming for twelve months certain of prominently situated substantial buildings in the centre of business area, situated at Sandhurst Road and New Chinch Bunder Road, on Plot No. 106, Scheme 3 (East), and Plots Nos. 4 and 12, Scheme 29, known as "Patel Mansion," "Teju Kaya Buildings" and Viswa Karma Bhuvan," respectively.

Offers should be submitted on the forms of Tender, which will be supplied on application in sealed covers and superscribed "Tender for Rent farming of Plot No 106, Scheme 3 (East), and Plots Nos. 4 and 12, Scheme 29" and addressed to the Estate Agent, Bombay Improvement Trust, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and should reach the undersigned on or before the 30th of June, 1932, before 4 P.M. (B.T.)

For particulars apply to the ESTATE AGENT, Bombay Improvement Trust, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

(Sd.) H.G. MHATRE,
L.C.E., A.M.I.E.,
Estate Agent.
5094.

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING of the qualified policy-holders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, on MONDAY, 27th June, 1932, at 12-45 p.m. for the following purpose, namely:—

To elect two Directors.

By Order of the Board,
MARTIN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Calcutta, 17th June, 1932.

For forms of proxy apply to the Bombay Office at 40/42, Church Gate St., Fort, Bombay.
5099

NOTICE

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

Mr. BHAGWANJI OCHADBHAI RATHOD, of Manekjini Wadi, Bhavnagar, has notified to the Company that he has either misplaced or lost Company's 10 Share Certificates numbered 3381-3390. Notice is hereby given that the duplicate share certificates will be issued in his favour, if no complaint is lodged with us within one month of this Notice.

J. L. MEHTA,
Manager.
5098

NOTICE.

TENDERS in the prescribed form for the construction of the sluice of the Harsi reservoir in Gwalior State will be received in the office of the Chief Engineer, Special Irrigation Works, Morar (Gwalior) up to the 12 Noon on the 25th August, 1932, and will be opened at the aforesaid hour in the presence of such tenderers as may be present at the time. The work will comprise rock excavation, concrete and masonry in lime and cement, and reinforced concrete. Tender forms can be had on payment of Re. 1 each, and the drawings and specifications can be seen during Office hours on any day, which is not a Sunday or a Gazetted holiday. Each tender must be accompanied by a cash deposit of Rs. 2,500 as earnest money. The earnest money deposited by the successful tenderer will be forfeited if he fails to execute the agreement within a month of the tender being accepted or fails to furnish the security required by the terms of the contract or fails to start work within one month from the date of execution of the agreement.

A. R. POLLARD,
Chief Engineer,
Special Irrigation Works,
Gwalior Government.
5073

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.'S SALE

Auction Sale of John Roberts and Deoji Canji's household furnitura, rich. Persian carpets, steel safe, rich leather Chesterfield suites, gramophone, Singer machine, old China and brassware, complete tiffin basket by Asquith and Lord, Indian carved furniture, Chinese screen, ice refrigerator, best platedware, etc. TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) at 3 P. M. (S. T.) at No. 19, New Marine Lines, behind Queen's Road, Fort. On view. Auctioneers MISTRY & CO.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
A Sparkling Comedy—with Music, Singing and Dancing
JACK BUCHANAN
IN
"MAN OF MAYFAIR"
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THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Romantic Musical Comedy
"SUNNYSIDE UP"
featuring
JANET GAYNOR, CHARLES FARRELL
with 7 Sensational Song Hits

EMPIRE

TO-DAY
6-30 and 10 p. m.

NIGHT RAID IN PARIS

THE FIRST FRENCH TALKIE IN INDIA HAS DELIGHTED AND CHARMED ALL THE BOMBAY CINEMA-GOERS THAT ATTENDED THE SATURDAY AND SUNDAY SHOWS.

NIGHT RAID IN PARIS

WILL FOLLOW ITS SUCCESSFUL CAREER ALL THROUGH THE WEEK. ENJOY YOURSELVES AS OTHERS HAVE

NO SOBS—NO TEARS
LAUGHTER FRENCH SONGS
A PLEASURE TRIP TO PARIS
TANGOS AND FIGHTS

33,000,000 MILLION PEOPLE HAVE VISITED THE PARIS COLONIAL EXHIBITION
THIS IS A CHANCE FOR YOU TO VISIT IT TOO

VISUALISED MUSIC

COME TO

NIGHT RAID IN PARIS AT THE EMPIRE

AND ENTER THE SHAWLS CONTEST.

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO
AUCTIONEERS,
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123, Meadows Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUYERS OF JEWELLERY AND TO JEWELLERS.

Sale of valuable Jewellery and gold and silver ornaments on SATURDAY, the 25th July, 1932, at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.) at the Sale Room of the Auctioneers under instructions from the Court Receiver appointed Receiver in Suit No. 2054 of 1931 Hari Itcha v/s. Venidas Nemchand and Suit No. 1731 of 1929 Lallubhai Nagardas v/s. Venidas Nemchand comprising valuable pearl necklace, bangles, ear rings, diamond and pearl collar, rafuls, pochis, gold bracelets, rings, bangles, watches and chains, silver, cups, saucers, and similar other ornaments.

Will be on view three days previous to sale.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and articles removed immediately after the close of the sale.

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Capital Called-up	30,00,000
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Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad).
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Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
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Raj Ratna Bhailal Dajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda.
Sheth Pransukhlal Mafatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.
Mr. Ramlal Hiralal Desai, B.A., LL.B., Naib Dewan, Baroda.
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Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1|2 per cent, per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
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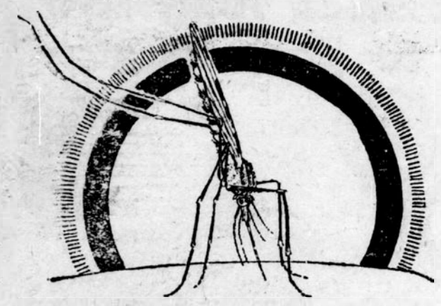

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FEE-CHARGING EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

I. L. O. Move For Its Abolition

The Officiating Director in India, of the Inter-national Labour Office has issued the following statement:—

The International Labour Office Geneva, has just issued a Questionnaire on the subject of Abolition of Fee-Charging Employment Agencies. The question, it may be recalled, came up for first discussion before the 16th session of the International Labour Conference held in April 1932, when it was unanimously decided to place the subject on the Agenda of the 17th I. L. Conference 1933, for second and final discussion. The Questionnaire is divided into four parts: the first describes the circumstances antecedent to the submission of the question to the 16th I. L. Conference; the second summarises the findings of the Committee appointed by the 16th Conference to go into the subject; the third gives a brief account of the discussion on the subject in the plenary session of the Conference; the fourth furnishes an explanatory commentary prepared by the International Labour Office on several important aspects of the problem, followed by the actual text of the Questionnaire on the points on which Governments are to be consulted for the purpose of the second and final discussion by the next I. L Conference of 1933.

ABOLITION URGED AT WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

In placing on the agenda of the I. L. Conference the abolition of fee-charging employment agencies, the Governing Body of the I. L. O. is not drawing attention to a new problem. The question of the institution of free public employment offices and of the abolition of fee-charging agencies were both dealt with by the Conference at its Washington Session in 1919; on that occasion the need for the former was laid down by a Draft Convention and the abolition of the latter was urged upon Governments by a Recommendation. The Conference again asserted the principles when, in the Maritime Session of 1920 at Genoa the two aspects of the problem were considered of equal importance, and the organisation of public employment offices and the abolition of commercial agencies for securing employment for seamen were treated together and urged in the text of a single Convention. The absence of more binding international obligations on the subject was found to cause difficulties to certain countries which were anxious to apply the principle of abolition of fee-charging employment agencies to other categories of workers, but who at the same time, were unwilling to place themselves in that respect in an isolated position. The present Questionnaire has been drawn up with a view to ascertain the opinions of Governments as to what measure of concerted international action is feasible towards the abolition of fee-charging employment agencies.

SCOPE OF QUESTIONAIRE.

The Questionnaire which goes into some detail, consults governments on the following points:—first, whether a Draft Convention on the subject of abolition is necessary; secondly, the categories of agencies which should be deemed to be "fee-charging employment agencies" for the purposes of the proposed Draft Convention; thirdly the scope of the occupations to be covered by the Convention; fourthly measures for the adaptation of public employment services to meet the requirements of occupations for which abolition of fee-charging agencies is to be prescribed; fifthly, the time limit within which the proposed abolition is to take effect the transitional measures which are to be taken in the interim period, and the penalties to be prescribed for enforcing conformity to the provisions of the Convention; and sixthly, the advisability of dealing with the subject by a Recommendation rather than by a Draft Convention.

"MORAL DANGERS" FOR WOMEN APPLICANTS.

A study of the data collected by the I.L.O. with regard to the manner in which fee-charging employment agencies are conducted cannot lead to any other conclusion than the desirability of their total abolition. Though it has to be conceded that all fee-charging employment agencies are not conducted on dishonest lines, it cannot be gainsaid that in most countries the large majority of agencies which have for their object the finding of employment for gain, are exploited by unscrupulous individuals. The resultant evils, from which both employers and workers suffer, are aggravated by the fact that though legal provisions for the control of these agencies have been made very stringent they have failed to prevent abuses as the task of enforcing the law in this field is exceptionally difficult and proof of abuse is difficult to obtain. By dint of careful study and patient investigation of conditions in many countries, the I.L.O. has built up a convincing indictment sheet against fee-charging employment agencies. Thus, it has been found, that these agencies expose applicants particularly women, to great moral dangers, and that their influence tends to be injurious to the growth of harmonious employer-employee relationships. Further, they are often guilty of supplying substitute workers during industrial disputes of inducing workers to leave employment without sufficient cause, of differentiation between organised and unorganised workers, and generally of militating against the efficient organisation of the labour market, as they are operated primarily with a view to the making of profits and not with a view to meeting the requirements of industry.

It is too early to predict what shape the Draft Convention on the subject will finally take as much will depend on the replies of the Governments to the present Questionnaire. It is, however, clear that the I.L.O. is aiming at the abolition and, not merely the regulation, of fee-charging employment agencies and that the principle of abolition will be regarded as one of general application, instead of being confined to certain groups of occupations or specific kinds of employment. Thus, the scope of occupational categories to be covered is likely to include industrial workers, agricultural workers employees in commercial undertakings, i.e., shop assistants, clerical staff etc., domestic servants, hotel and restaurant staff and musicians and artistes.

OF INTEREST TO INDIA.

The efforts of the I.L.O. to bring about international action for the abolition of fee-charging employment agencies, should be particularly welcomed in India, as the measure of protection thus obtained will greatly benefit the large numbers of unemployed youths in India. In the more progressive countries of the West, the operations of fee-charging employment agencies are curbed and kept under some measure of control by laws designed to ensure minimum safe-guards against fradulent and immoral practices. In India, however, no action has been taken up till now either in the direction of abolition, or even for strict control of these agencies. If the I. L. Conference of 1933 adopts a Draft Convention on the subject, such action is sure to lend a stimulus to satisfactory measures being taken for the abolition of fee-charging employment agencies in this country also.

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RADIUM POLICY

INQUIRY INTO MASS RADIATION

The following report of a conference on radium is published by the "British Medical Journal" and the "Lancet":—

This Conference owed its origin to doubts emphatically and publicly expressed as to whether the policy of the Radium Commission was in certain respects mistaken, and, in particular, as to whether its decision to convert the existing single unit (in use at the Westminster Hospital) of 4 grams of radium into four units of 1 gram each was sound.

The Conference first considered a memorandum, the salient parts of which are as follows:—

BOMB.

What this Conference can usefully do is to consider how far the radium centres within the purview of the Radium Commission, with their equipment, measures, and men, and available funds are at the present time suitable places for the use of the 4-gram bomb.

It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the benefits from the bomb to patients under conditions existing in the Westminster Hospital have been problematical; that the use of the bomb is at present experimental, involving considerable outlay of money; and that the Westminster Hospital, which exists primarily for treating the sick poor, does not consider it justifiable to employ its funds in the prosecution of this piece of experimental medicine.

GREAT NEED.

When the Conference has heard the evidence on which this conclusion is based it may or may not agree with this conclusion, which would not involve condemnation of bomb therapy as such But does it not bring us to this conclusion—namely, that the testing out of new methods of radium therapy for example, surface radiation and other similar problems, requires a special institute staffed by skilled radium therapeutists? England is in serious need at the present time of such a fully equipped radium institute, and equally is in need of more skilled radium therapeutists.

At the present time we are at serious disadvantage compared with, for example, Sweden, France, Belgium, etc., each of which countries possesses a radium institute well equipped and staffed. Our present deficiency in men and means is accounted for by the straitened condition of the national finances. The hospitals of this country are having grave difficulty in maintaining their present standard of work, and have no money to institute new services.

SOUND DECISION

The Conference next considered written and oral evidence, and then, after full discussion, unanimously passed the following resolutions:—

That, in view of all the circumstances, this Conference is of opinion that the Radium Commission arrived at a sound conclusion in discontinuing the use of the 4-gram bomb at the present juncture, though this decision is without prejudice to the question of the therapeutic value of 4-gram or even larger aggregations of radium.

That in the opinion of this Conference a fully equipped radium institute is needed in London, where the more difficult and speculative problems connected with radium and ray therapy can be studied by the combined efforts of a trained staff.

The Conference was in agreement with the Radium Commission that a scientific inquiry on certain aspects of the radium problem would be of value, and after discussion unanimously passed the following resolution:—

That in the opinion of the Conference an expert committee should be appointed, with the following references: (a) What is the scientific case for mass radiation by radium, and what are the advantages and dangers attaching to the use of such radiation? (b) What are the advantages and risks of massive surface radiation by radium compared with those of radium needles and radon seeds? This committee to obtain any evidence and seek any information which it may think necessary; its proceedings to be private and its report to be made to the Conference.

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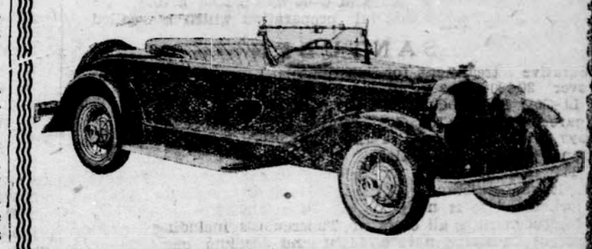

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Nietzsche As Well As Al Capone

HOME SECRETARY APPEALS FOR MORE INTENSE STUDY

Sir Herbert Samuel, the Home Secretary, spoke on "Philosophy and the Ordinary Man" in his presidential address to the British Institute of Philosophy at the annual meeting of the institute at University College held recently. The chairman was Mr. Buchan, M.P.

Sir Herbert Samuel challenged the widespread delusion that the ordinary man had no concern with philosophy. Each man philosophized, more or less, well or badly, every day and every hour. Each decision that he made about what it was right to do and what wrong, the choice of his way of living, the aims he set before his children, the fundamentals of his politics—all such things involved a philosophic approach.

TECHNICAL LANGUAGE.

Al Capone was a philosopher in his way as well as Nietzsche. Nevertheless, the ordinary man regarded philosophy as something alien and remote, belonging almost to a different world. This indifference was partly due to the technical language of many philosophical books, partly to the fact that there was not an agreed body of philosophic doctrine, as there was an accepted mass of scientific knowledge; partly also, the speaker suggested, to the to great concentration of philosophers on the problems of appearance and reality, which had kept them engaged with the preliminaries of philosophic thinking rather than the substance, and with the relations also between space and time and the attempt to analyse these ideas separately, whereas it was now seen that that discussion was largely futile, since space time was one inseparable entity.

NO PROGRESS.

But even if philosophy were to devote herself to the tasks which the world seemed to expect of her, they did not see her in these days undertaking them in any great spirit of confidence. They noted the triumphant march of science during the last three centuries, and marked the assured and eager step with which she set out on further bold journeys and gallant adventures. Meanwhile her siser philosophy was seen sitting, somewhat ruefully, not very far from where she was 300 years ago, and showing no marked signs of hopefulness about her future travels. Was it not possible that the difference might be due not only to the difference of subject-matter, but also in some degree to a differenc of method?

Till Bacon came and persuaded science that induction must be her chief instrument, she made little progress. He suggested that philosophy, too, would be well advised to turn aside from a 'priori' methods, to put no great faith in logic as a guide, to observe respectfully, but from a distance, the Categorical Imperative and the Absolute Good and all their transcendental offspring, and to press forward into the realms of metaphysics and ethics along the roads opened up by mathematics, physics, biology, psychology, and the social sciences.

The philosopher proceeding from the known into the unknown, was inclined to accept from science the law of causality as one thing that had been definitely established. Recently, however, Sir Arthur Eddinton and Sir James Jeans, basing themselves largely upon the ideas of Heisenberg, Bohr, and Born, had advanced the view that there were events that were uncaused: that an opposite principle—which they termed the principle of indeterminacy—was at work; and that at the heart of Nature pure hazard reigned.

And, applying this doctrine in the sphere of philosophy, these investigators drew conclusions from it concerning the freedom of the human will. The speaker went on to examine this alleged principle of indeterminacy and to give reasons why it should not be accepted. He quoted a long letter which he had received from Professor Einstein, in which that physicist said "he, too, was unable to regard as final the present tendency of theoretical physicists to reject the postulate of causality or determinism."

Einstein's general view was shared by Professor Max Planck, the originator of the quantum theory Lord Rutherford, also, had written to Sir Herbert Samuel, saying, "While the principle of indeterminacy is of great theoretical interest as showing the limitations of the present wave-theory of matter, its importance in physics seems to me to have been much exaggerated by many writers. It seems to me unscientific and also dangerous to draw far-flung deductions from a theoretical conception which is incapable of experimental verification, either directly or indirectly."

CONVENTIONAL G. B. S.

Story Of His Marriage

That Bernard Shaw is not so unconventional as he pretends to be is proved by the story of his marriage to Miss Charlotte Payne-Townshend.

They met at the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb, at Straford St. Andrews, Suffolk. Their hosts were busy writing a book, and the two were often left to amuse themselves.

Within a few weeks Shaw wrote to the late Ellen Terry to say that he thought he was falling in love with Miss Townshend.

After their return to London, Mr. Shaw called at Miss Payne-Townshend's flat in Adelphi Terrace, and continued to do so for a year. But they were finally brought together when Mr. Shaw had a serious illness through over-working for many years. This illness lasted some eighteen months.

CONVALESCENCE.

His mother, with whom he lived in Fitzroy Square, and Miss Payne-Townshend were at their wit's end and arranged that Mr. Shaw should go to Miss Townshend's country house at Hindhead, in order to help on his convalescence. But Shaw suddenly proved himself to be a conventional person: he refused to stay in the house of an unmarried lady.

But Miss Townshend was equally determined he should go. At last Shaw gave way, but only on one condition. "Go out and buy a wedding ring, and a licence," he said. And so they were married.

When questioned about his marriage in later years, Shaw denied that he had married either for love or money. "We married," he said, "because we had become indispensable to one another."

Mrs. Shaw has a decided personality of her own, as the story of their marriage proves; but she is too wise to allow that personality even to approach an equality with that of her famous husband.

It was not inconsiderable wealth of Mrs. Shaw which first set G. B. S. firmly on his feet. And since his marriage some thirty odd years ago the "wild Irishman" has become so conventional in his way of living (if not in his writings) that the country house at Ayot St. Lawrence is more like that of a successful retired business man than of a brilliant dramatist. Their flat in Whitehall Court is even more conventional.—"Pearson's Weekly."

A GLOOMY KNIGHT

Sir Ben Turner's Attack On Gamling

BRADFORD, (By Mail).

Sir Ben Turner, president, Textile Workers' Union, at the annual meeting here declared that there "must be a steadying down of the riotous life of the well-to-do in dining, wining, sport, pleasure and wasteful exercises.

"Millions of pounds," he said, "were wasted.

"Working men and women," he added, "must spend more wisely. Drink is not the biggest evil now. It is bad enough, and, as a teetotaller, I deplore it, but the biggest evil just now seems to me to be gambling in all its various forms."

LIFE IS ODD—OR EVEN!

THEY SHARE HARD LUCK.

"Life is strange,' sighed Signor Manetta, the famous 'maitre d'-hotel,' at the Savoy Grill recently.

"I buy a book of eight tickets in the Victoria Club Derby Sweep. A friend asked to share it with me.

" 'All right,' I say. 'Which will will you have—odds or evens?'

"He takes the odds.

"One of the tickets draws Orwell, the favourite, and, whether Orwell win or lose, £1,000.

"It was Number 7. All right! My friend has the luck!

"Then I ring him to felicitate him and say something about odds..... and evens also.

"My friend laughs sadly.

" 'I gave one ticket away,' he tells me. 'It was 'Number Seven!'

"Life is strange!" sighed Signor Manetta.

MASKED ORATOR'S POSE

Declared He Was Ex-Convict

POLICE DENY HIS IMPRISONMENT STORY

SOUTHEND, (By Mail).

Is it part of your case that you have been to prison?—Certainly.

Your finger-prints have been taken. Do you know there is no record against you at Scotland Yard?—What! No record against me?

Do you still say you have been convicted?—I am on my oath. I have been to prison several times. I thank you for saying I have not.

This astonishing dialogue was heard in the police court here the other day.

The questions were addressed by Supt. Crockford to an accused man. Francis Croft Benton, twenty-nine, who gave an address in Sutherland-avenue, Maida Vale. Prisoner was alleged to have addressed meetings on the seafront wearing a black mask and to have claimed that he was recently released from Dartmoor.

Benton was charged with "gathering alms by fraud," and sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

DARTMOOR "DISCHARGE".

The police superintendent said accused had a "discharge" from Dartmoor and represented that it was his but this could not possibly be so. A name had apparently been rubbed out and another put in its place.

Detective Whybrow, who took shorthand notes of the accused's statement on the parade, told the Bench that Benton said:

"When a man leaves prison his punishment is only just beginning. Applications for hawker's and motor driver's licences are refused owing to his criminal record. I saw Detective Inspector Hamblin at New Scotland Yard and he told me to go to the work-house."

In answer to questions by people in the crowd, Benton said there was a little school in Bayswater-rd, where, for so much each week, "they would teach you all you wanted to know about locks."

The next witness was a thick-set man with representations of butterflies and spiders tattooed on his forehead.

JACOBUS P. VAN DYN.

The superintendent asked that his name should not be made public. Witness said it did not make much difference about the name and gave it as Jacobus Pieters Van Dyn.

He said he was released from Dartmoor on December 2, and since then had addressed meetings in certain places. On May 9, when he was speaking at Tower Hill, prisoner made himself known to him and asked for his discharge.

Prisoner told him about the Prison Reform Society and Mr. Cecil Baines, and said as he (Van Dyn) was released 1ve and a half month after the day on which he had been sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, they might be able to see what was wrong about his case. He handed prisoner his discharge.

Prisoner now declared that the certificate was given him to show the crowd when addressing meetings.

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KAMINIA GLYCERINE (Transparent) SOAP.

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Dilbahar Soap, etc.

All popular for their outstanding merits so necessary for every skin. Price As. 15 per box of 3 cakes. V.P extra.

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An infallible cure for all varities of ophthalmia and allied complaints.

Price Re. 1 per phial.

B. K. PAUL & CO., Calcutta.

Only the best oil ensures long life to your engine!

NOT only are running conditions in this country unusually exacting, but the service demanded of cars is becoming more severe each year. If your car is to give you maximum service it must receive proper care and attention, and no item is of greater importance than correct lubrication.

Beware of cheap, poor grade oils; they cannot lubricate your engine thoroughly and lead only to high running costs and repair bills.

For complete protection insist on Mobiloil. Available in grades to suit every make of car, it lubricates your engine perfectly, ensures long and sound performance under all driving conditions and cuts running costs to a minimum.

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Costs little—Saves much!

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WHAT'S IN A NAME?

A Good Name begets CONFIDENCE just as anonymity begets doubt. This is specially true in the case of drugs and chemicals where Purity and Accuracy are essential.

Hence the medical man who knows his business, instead of writing merely "Hydrogen Peroxide" prescribes

"MERCKOZONE (12 Vols)"

Confident that the name of MERCK incorporated in this Trade Mark is a guarantee of Purity and Reliablity by a house of 260 years standing.

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is a concentrated antiseptic and germicide, the first line of defence in all septic conditions.

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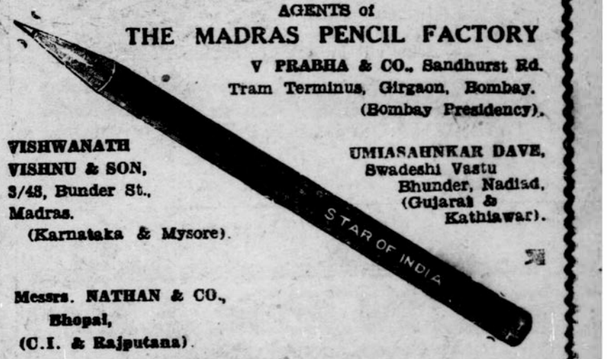

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Apply to THE SECRETARY, BOMBAY BRANCH Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

u—Jeth Vad 4, 1918.
ersi—Deh 19, 1301.
Muslim—Safar 17, 1351.
nrise—6hr. 3m.
nset—7hr. 19m.
htide—1-26, 14-22.
owtide.—7-23, 20-40.

ses of the Moon: Last quarter 6th June 2h. 6m. a.m. New on 4th July 3h. 50m. a. m. 1st quarter 11th July 8h. 37m. a.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 23.

Corporation meeting, 3 p.m. (B.T.)

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

Excelsior: "Man Of Mayfair". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empire: "Night Raid in Paris". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empress: "Sunny, Side Up". Daily at 6 and 8 p.m.
Capitol: "The Guardsman". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Rialto: "The Rogue Song". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Pathe: "The Front Page". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Wellington: "White Devil". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Colombo, and Australia per S S "Maloja" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 23rd inst.

Superscribed mails for Mauritius and Reunion per S. S. "Khosrou" via Karachi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday the 26th inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Hague Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on June 20, and is due to arrive on June 25.

The Dollar Steamship Lines S. S. "President Garfield" left Singapore on the 21st inst. via Colombo with passengers and general cargo for Bombay. She will arrive here on 30th inst. and sail again on the 1st July with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

CONCERT AT MALAVNI.

The Andheri Merry-makers staged a variety entertainment last Sunday evening in St. Anthony's School Hall, Malavni. The programme consisted of songs and sketches in English and Marathi which were appreciated by the audience. Mr. M. Dias' humorous sketch "Baico Jaije Shiklaeli" was well received. Mr. S. Crasto sang well with the accompaniment of Geo. Jolly's orchestra.

DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT.

An ordinary meeting of the Deutsche Gesellschaft (German Society) will be held on Friday, June 24, at 55, Girgaum Road, (near Opera House tram terminus), at 6-30 p.m. (S T). There will be conversation and discussion in German. Dr. A S Paranjpe will preside.

THE NEW OUTLOOK.

Under the auspices of the Rationalist Association of India, Mr. Manekla H. Vakil will deliver a lecture on "The New Outlook" at the Students' Brotherhood Hall, French Bridge, at 7 p.m. on Thursday June 23. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh will preside.

TREASURY BILLS SALES

A Press Communique states:—Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 21st June 1932. The total amount offered was Rs. 1,69,25,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-2-0 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 1,56,75,000 and the average rate Rs. 3-7-6 per annum.

Tenders for three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores will be received on Tuesday, the 28th June 1932. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 1st July 1932. Other conditions are as usual.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

A Press communique states:—(In pounds sterling.)

Sterling purchased in India from 1st April, 1932 to 18th June 1932 223,000.

Sterling taken over in London from 1st April 1932 to 18th June, 1932, 715,000.

Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve from 1st April, 1932 to 18th June, 1932 —3,750,000.

Total —2,812,000.

COTTON EXCHANGE SENSATION

FIVE CONGRESS ARRESTS IN CITY

ORGANISING PICKETING SUSPECTED

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. Durgadutt Savalka has resigned the presidentship of the Cotton Brokers' Association owing to serious differences of opinion among the members of the Managing Committee.

We regret that in our Evening Edition yesterday it was incorrectly stated that the resignation was due to a difference with "one of the members".

FIVE PERSONS ARRESTED

Five persons, who are alleged to be concerned in the Congress activities of the city, were arrested this morning by the Bombay C.I.D. Two of them were arrested as they were suspected to be organising and supervising picketing activities in the Fort area.

The third was arrested as he disobeyed the Police Commissioner's order to quit the city.

The fourth was arrested at Mapla Mansion, Thakurdwar, while the last arrest was that of a well-known cotton broker, whose account books were seized.

The police after arresting the man searched his office-room at Sheik Memon Street.

MULJI JETHA MARKET PICKETING.

Two more arrests were effected this afternoon for picketing the Mulji Jetha Market.

VOLUNTEERS JAILED.

Seven volunteers arrested yesterday at the Mulji Jetha Market were sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, being found guilty on a charge of picketing.

SELLING THE BULLETIN

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A Hindu youth, who was arrested by the Maharbavdi police yesterday while selling "Congress Bulletin" at Kusar Lane, was charged to-day before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, with being in possession of unauthorised news-sheets.

The accused had in his possession over 50 copies of the "Bulletin" at the time of his arrest. On his own plea of guilty the magistrate sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

CONGRESSMAN GETS ONE YEAR'S R. I.

For Failing To Report Himself To Police.

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Mazagaon sentenced a young Gujrati Congress worker to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment for failing to report himself to the police.

The accused who was detained for some time in the Byculla Jail under the Emergency Powers Ordinance was released recently and ordered by the Police Commissioner to report himself daily to the Nagpada Police. He failed to do so and was arrested near the Nagpada Police Station by Sub-Inspector Sawant on Monday.

The accused did not take part in the proceedings.

CONGRESS "G. O. C." UNDER ARREST

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A Medical Practitioner, said to be the "G.O.C. of the Bombay Congress," was arrested by the Police on Cumballa Hill, this evening under the Emergency Powers Ordinance. It is said that he was passing off under the name of "Biswas."

Released & Rearrested

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Messrs. Minchor Rustom Masani, T. B. Mehta, K. D. Merchant, Mallappa Kallappa and C. S. Shah who were arrested some time back under the Emergency Powers Ordinance were released this afternoon on parole.

Two of them were arrested as soon as they left the Police Commissioner's office for disobeying the order directing them to report themselves to the police within the time specified in the order.

Judgment was reserved on Monday by Mr. P.L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court in the case under Section 21 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance against a Congress worker for disobedience of the Police Commssioner's order. This news appeared last evening under the caption: "City Congress Worker Jailed."

SOLITARY CASE OF ASSAULT ON TUESDAY

(Continued from Page 1.)

breaking and theft, were remanded till July 5.

The police in their application stated that the accused were concerned in uthe above mentioned crimes committed in Bhendi Bazar, Doctor Street and Dhabu Street.

Sixteen Hindus arrested by the Lamington Road police in conviction with the murder of a Moghul at Sandhurst Road were remanded to police custody till June 28. The arrested persons are said to be connected with rioting on trat day at 4.15 p.m.

Three Hindus, arrested by the Nagpada police who are suspected to be connected with rioting were remanded to police custody for forteen days.

CARRYING LETHAL WEAPONS

Two Men Sentenced For Defying Police Order

One month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default one week's further jail was the sentence awarded by Mr. Oscar Brown, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, on Tuesday to a Hindu who was arrested by the police on De Lisle Road on June 19.

The accused carried with him a five feet long crow-bar with a pointed edge at the time of his arrest. He was charged for defying the order of the Police Commissioner prohibiting the carrying of lethal weapons.

ACCUSED'S PLEA.

The accused admitted that he carried the weapon but said that he was returning home after pounding condiments for which he used the bar.

The Magistrate rejected the plea and examining the bar observed that it was the most dangerous weapon he had come across while trying cases of a similar nature. Had his hands not been tied by the section under which the accused was charged he would have inflicted a heavier sentence, than a mere imprisonment for a month and a fine of Rs. 100.

MUSLIM FINED.

A Muslim arrested on June 18 near the Royal Cinema on Grant Road while carrying a knife was charged under the same section. He was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 25 or in default one week's imprisonment. The accused pleaded that he had a fruit shop in Crawford Market and required the knife for his trade purposes.

The Magistrate did not accept the plea.

LEADERS' APPEAL TO CORELIGIONISTS

More Hindu Signatures

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in a press note says:—

"The following gentlemen have also signed the appeal issued yesterday under the signatures of leading Hindu citizens of Bombay to their co-religionists to assist in the work of restoration of Law and Order in city:—

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.
Mr. Ratilal M. Gandhi.
Mr. Shivaruichand Pruthviraj.
Mr. Govindram Shakscharia.
Mr. Shivnarayan Nemani
Mr. Vishverdas Chidawala.
Mr. Anandilal Hemraj.
Mr. Doorgadutt Sawalka.
Mr. Nagarmal Hardeodas.
Mr. Moongalal Gondka.
Mr. Devkarandas Ramkumar.
Mr. Basantilal Gorakhram.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT

Four Hindus Given One Day's S. I. And Rs. 300 Fine Each.

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Four Hindus were sentenced by Mr. Oscar Brown, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court to-day to one day's simple imprisonment and Rs. 300 fine or in default six months' further rigorous imprisonment, on charges of house-breaking and theft, in connection with the recent disturbances. Three other accused in the same case were found not guilty and discharged by the Magistrate.

PROPERTY LOOTED.

The prosecution case was that the Baroda Stores in Girgaum was broken open on May 17, and property worth Rs. 6500 was looted. The accused were found by the police while coming out of the shop with looted property (Dhotis and Saris). The fifth accused was arrested on suspicion while the sixth was arrested in consequence of a statement made by him. The statement made by the first accused led to the arrest of the seventh accused.

All the accused pleaded not guilty.

On the evidence before him, Magistrate found the first, the fifth and the sixth accused not guilty and acquitted them.

The remaining four accused were convicted under both the charges and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150 or in default three months' imprisonment on each charge.

ONLY A "STIFF FINE".

In passing the judgment the Magistrate observed that he looked at the matter from the point of view that things were now returning to the normal and therefore did not want to send the accused to jail. But he inflicted a stiff fine with a view that they may take a lesson and desist from taking part in similar disturbances.

ALLEGED RIOTING AND ARSON

Eight Hindus Remanded

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Eight Hindus six of whom are charged with rioting and setting fire to a fuel depot and committing the murder of a Muslim by name Rehman Mohamed were arrested by the De Lisle Road police on Monday. The other two are charged with rioting and arson.

They were produced this morning before Mr. Oscar Brown Additional Presidency Magistrate when the police applied for a remand of the accused in police custody for 14 days.

The application was granted.

BARRISTER AND POLICE OFFICER

COMPLAINT OF INSULTING BEHAVIOUR

ALLEGATIONS ARE IRRELVANT, SAYS MAGISTRATE

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Allegations of insulting behaviour by an officer attached to the Lamington Road police station towards a Barrister-at-Law of the Bombay High Court were made to-day in the Court of Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, when a Congress worker was charged with disobeying the order of the Police Commissioner asking him to report himself every day to the police.

The accused according to the prosecution was a Congress worker. He was first detained under the Ordinance and was released from jail on May 10. An order of the Police Commissioner was served on him requiring him to report himself to the police every day. The accused complied with the order on May 10, but from May 11 he did not report to the police. He was arrested for breach of the order on Monday afternoon.

PLEA OF "NO TIME"

The accused who was defended by Mr. Khairaz, Bar-at-Law, pleaded guilty but said that he was unable to keep the parole as he was in the employ of a barrister and could not find time to report himself to the police.

Mr. H R Pardiwala, Bar-at-Law, who was cited as a witness for the defence, deposed that the accused was in his employ from the beginning of this month. He gave witness an undertaking that at least so long as he was in his service he would not take part in Congress activities. On that express undertaking witness employed him. On Monday accused was with the witness when the former went to Lamington Road on some business. In the afternoon accused wanted to take a few minutes off for his lunch. Witness allowed the accused to go but asked him to come back soon.

TELEPHONE NEWS

Witness waited for the return of the accused till 4 p. m. as he did not return he made inquiries at the accused's place. The same night witness phoned to several police stations including the Lamington Road police station whether the accused had been arrested. The Lamington Road police replied that no man had been arrested under the ordinance. However, this morning the accused rang up witness from the Lamington Road police station to say that he was arrested and would be put up for trial in the Girgaum Police Court.

CASE PAPERS

Witness then went to the Lamington Road Police Station and asked the inspector in charge if he could see the accused in the lock-up. The officer replied that witness could not see the accused. The witness tried to explain to the officer that the accused had in his possession papers which belonged to witness concerning a case in the criminal sessions of the High Court and also that the accused was his servant.

"INSULTING BEHAVIOUR"

Thereupon witness alleged the officer became very insulting in his behaviour and said "He (the accused) may bloody well be your father; you cannot see him."

Witness further said that he immediately told the officer that he would not be talked to in that manner; whereupon the officer asked him to leave the station saying that he (the witness) had no "locus standi" there.

"IRRELEVANT"

The magistrate remarked that the allegations against the police officer were irrelevant to the charge. He could not express any opinion about the allegations against the officer who was not called to give evidence and unless the magistrate heard him, he could not say anything in the matter.

The magistrate added that Mr. Pardiwala had other remedies open to him. He convicted the accused under section 21 of Ordinance No. 2 and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

PATHE CINEMA

DAILY 6-30 & 10: MAT. THURS. 3-30.

MURDERER ESCAPES!

SIRENS SCREAM, MACHINE GUNS SPUTTER AS A MAN HUNT BEGINS, AND CRACK REPORTERS PAINT THE TOWN RED WITH THE SCOOP OF THE YEAR.

THE MOST AMAZING DRAMATIC THRILL THE SCREEN HAS KNOWN

THE FRONT PAGE

WITH

ADOLPHE MENJOU, PAT O'BRIEN,

MARY BRIAN, EDWARD EVERETT HORTON, GEORGE E. STONE, MAE CLERK AND SLIM SUMMERVILLE

A UNITED ARTISTS SUPER.

THE FRONT PAGE WAS HONOURED BY A SPECIAL COMMAND PERFORMANCE BEFORE HIS EXCELLENCY LORD WILLINGDON LAST WEEK.

PATHE SUPER SOUND GAZETTE

CONTAINING EXCLUSIVE RECORD OF

1932 DERBY

BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE AT ROSES OR THE THEATRE. Phone 41561.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, June 21.

Previous closing	3.60 3/4
To-day's closing	3 61

T.T. ON NEW YORK.

London, June 21.

Previous closing	3.61 3/8
To-day's opening	3.60 1/2
To-day's closing	3.61

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER

New York, June 21.

Previous closing rate	5.43
To-day's opening rate	5.46
Difference	plus .03
To-day's closing rate	5.46
Difference	plus .03

BROACH EXPECTATION.

July/August	Rs. 159
April/May	Rs. 171

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER

Liverpool, June 21.

Previous closing rate	4.03
To-day's opening rate	4.06
Difference	plus .03
To-day's closing rate	4.13
Difference	plus .10

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, June 21.

Silver Ready	17
Difference	plus 1/16
Silver Forward	17-1/16
Difference	plus 1/16

Market: China bought.

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay, June 21.

1st Settlement	56	2	0
2nd Settlement	56	2	0
3rd Settlement	56	5	0
4th Settlement	28	7	0

SALE OF CONTRABAND SALT

Volunteers Arrested

THREE WOMEN ARRESTED

AHMEDABAD, June 21.

In observance of "Dharasana Day" six volunteers took out, today, a hand-cart filled with contraband salt. The police tried to seize the cart, but volunteers scattered the salt and caught hold of the wheels of the cart. The police forcibly snatched the cart and arrested all the volunteers.

Subsequently three women were arrested with bags containing contraband salt.—A. P.

A RUSE THAT FAILED

Attempt To Cheat Through G. P. O.

PATNA, June 18.

A case of a daring fraud has just been brought to light, the commission of which was prevented only at the last moment. It is a case of cheating by post at the expense of the Patna General Post Office, the intended victim being one Ram Nirekhan Rai who resided at Calcutta.

The allegation is that a man who falsely impersonated one Tipan Raut, uncle of Ram Nirekhan Rai, sent a wire to the latter to remit him Rs. 600 by telegraphic money order which Ram Nirekhan unsuspectingly did. Trouble having naturally arisen over the identification and delivery of the amount, the Patna adventurer sent a second wire to Ram Nirekhan to advise and authorise the G.P.O., Patna, to deliver him the amount without identification, and he was also daring enough to ask for a further sum of Rs. 1,000/- by telegraphic money order.

This roused the suspicion of Ram Nirekhan who at once came down to Patna to see for himself how the matter stood, and he met the man who impersonated his uncle. He was at once arrested by the Sub-Inspector in charge of Kotwali police station on a charge of cheating.—A. P.

"C" WARD COMMITTEE'S APPEAL TO EDITORS

Members To Meet At Third Bhoiwara This Evening

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A meeting of the "C" Ward Conciliation Committee was held in the Corporation Hall to-day at 11-30 a.m. when Mr. Husseinbhai M. Rahimtoola was voted to the chair.

At the outset, some members informed that in some of the local daily papers, articles misleading the public were published. It was therefore, thought desirable that there should be some check on the editorial pen. With this aim in view the following resolution was moved:—

"That this committee expresses dissatisfaction at certain writtings published in certain local papers which are likely to create bitter feeling between Hindus and Mahomedans, and requests the Editors of the local papers not to publish such matters as are likely to disturb the peace at the present juncture, when the Peace Committee of various Wards are exerting their level best to restore peace and normal conditions in the City."

This resolution was unanimously carried.

COMITTEE MEMBERS TO MEET AT THIRD BHOIWARA.

Then Mr. Rathlal Lalji, a member of this Committee, handed over a list of prominent persons of Bhuleshwar locality and its surroundings, who were willing to work as members of the Sub-Committee. He also suggested that some Hindu and Muslim members of this Committee should attend, to-morrow, in the evening at the corner of Third Bhoiwada, and take a round in the locality so that the merchants might get confidence to open their respective shops. It was, therefore, resolved that all the members of the Committee should meet at the Swaminarayan Temple at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Wednesday).

STOP PRESS

TEST TRIAL A DRAW.

LONDON, June 21.

The Test Trial at Manchester has ended in a draw.

The following are the scores:—

SOUTH OF ENGLAND—447 for 3 wickets (declared), and 25 for no loss.

NORTH OF ENGLAND—242 and following-on, made 307.—Reuter.

Prof. "ARIEL,"

THE GREAT ASTROLOGER AND PALMIST.

54, Mahendra Mansion, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Patronised by TRAVANCORE, COOCH BEHAR, BARODA and KAPURTHALA DURBARS.

SELECT OPINIONS.

By Sir C. P. RAMASWAMY AYYAR, K.C.I.E.:

"Startling in accuracy and often wonderfully accurate."

By H. E. WALTON, Esq.,—

"His knowledge is quite uncanny; those who fear to hear the truth about themselves should by all means avoid him."

ENGAGEMENTS BY APPOINTMENT ONLY.

Hours 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

SATURDAY NEXT

PATHE CINEMA

HAS A TREAT IN STORE FOR YOU.

INA CLAIRE

JOAN BLONDELL, MADGE EVANS LOWELL SHERMAN, DAVID MANNERS.

IN

'THE GREEKS HAD A WORD FOR THEM"

THE STORY OF THREE GOLD DIGGERS OUT FOR A LITTLE QUICK SILVER.

FINE AND FURIOUS FUN OF THE MOST REFINED ORDER.

YOU SIMPLY MUST SEE THIS FILM.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1932

EUROPE'S ONLY HOPE

It is grave news that comes from Lausanne that France is obdurate in insisting on the reparations due to her from Germany and that the hopes of a speedy general settlement are for the time being nearly "washed out." It is no exaggeration to say that the failure of the Lausanne Conference would mean an economic crash for the whole of Europe and several countries besides. There was something deceptive about the smooth proceedings of the Conference during the last few days when everybody indulged in pleasant but vague generalities. Apparently, the success or the failure of the Conference depended most on the attitude of France, and now the French Premier is reported to be insistent on the whole pound of flesh due from Germany.

GERMANY'S PLIGHT

Everybody knows that it is physical impossibility for Germany fully to pay her reparations and war debts to France. Her economic condition is desperate. Her people are ground down by taxation on an unprecedented scale, but the inevitable law of diminishing returns has set in in Germany as in many other countries. Further taxation, while wages are being mercilessly cut down and trade is languishing, is bound to lead to disaster, political as well as economic. And chaos in Germany must soon enough spread to other countries. It is a pity that France fails to appreciate adequately this last point. France has, no doubt, her own troubles. Her trade too is rapidly declining while her number of the unemployed is steadily mounting up. Moreover as M. Herriot says, it is not quite so easy for France to sermonise on cleaning the slate as it is for Britain; for France will be sacrificing annuities worth 365,000,000 Richsmarks at 5½ per cent while Britain will forego only 60,000,000 Reichsmarks annual payments. But the point on which the whole question of reparations turns is that, if Germany crashes the repercussions on other countries will be grave beyond calculation and France cannot escape more lightly than if she voluntarily foregoes her dues from Germany. This is no longer a matter of speculation. It is a demonstrable fact. Else neither Europe nor the world would be half so anxious as it is now about the Lausanne Conference.

DEEPER CAUSES.

While the immediate cause of the deadlock at Lausanne is French obdurateness, some deeper causes should not be lost sight of. The Conference has from the very outset suffered from a handicap in the fact that America is not participating in it actively. America has taken up an attitude of isolation because she insists that before she considers the question of foregoing debts due to herself, Europe should come to a settlement about its own reparations and war debts and give a reasonable assurance that the amounts she might forego will not be used for their armaments. America's attitude is understandable and perhaps logical.

THE VITAL QUESTION.

But it seems possible that her non-participation in the Lausanne Conference hinders the very settlement which she desires. Her reference to armaments reveals the most important cause that has brought about the present impasse at Lausanne. Unless the question of disarmament is satisfactorily solved, there can be no real economic recovery for Europe, whatever may be the decisions about reparations. Yet the vital question of disarmament is being discussed at a separate Conference at Geneva. Both these questions are inter-dependent and should be tackled together by all the principal nations of the world at one conference. Such a conference will also have to consider the consequences of the tariff barriers that are being set up by nation against nation.

DENUNCIATION OF TARIFFS.

It is significant in this connection that a number of Ministers from various countries now represented at Lausanne have condemned the tariff wars as being calculated to strangle international trade and have issued a declaration urging immediate reduction of tariffs. On the other hand, the British Empire will soon consider at Ottawa plans of discriminating tariffs against countries outside the Empire. Preparations for a virtual commercial war and piling armaments on armaments are hardly calculated to bring about economic recovery in the world. There is only some hope of such recovery if all the important countries in the world make a sincere attempt at a joint Conference to tackle all questions that vitally affect the world's economic weill-being and in particular decide drastically to reduce armaments, cancel reparations and war-debts and to remove all vexatious trade barriers. Piecemeal deliberations, cramped by international prejudices and distrust cannot bring about a real lasting settlement.

Dangerous Dual Policy

The time has come for the Government of India to lay down their policy in regard to Excise, fully and finally. There is too much confusion and uncertainty about it at present. We are aware that Excise is a Transferred subject, and that provincial ministers are supposed to be responsible for it, though the increasing financial demands of the Governments make it imperative for the ministers who are part and parcel of the Government to get as much as they can from the public through some means or another. A Minister by himself cannot regulate the drink policy in his own province, even if he is a fanatical Prohibitionist, for he cannot control the imports of foreign liquor, which only the Central Government have the power to do. In these days of empty Government treasuries it is too much to expect the Central Government to pander to what they may think are the fads of the protagonists of Prohibition in India.

STEREOTYPED REPLIES.

Whenever the question has been discussed in the Bombay Legislative Council, with a view to cutting down the drink bill of the Presidency, the ministers have come out with the stereotyped answer that any diminution in the quantity sold would merely encourage illicit distillation, and also the consumption of foreign liquors, which are much affected by the well-to-do. That is why we ask the Government of Inida to lay down a policy for the whole country, so that there may be uniformity, and shall we say some "method in the madnesss" of the different Excise Ministers. In this Presidency all the zeal exhibited by the first Excise Minister has evaporated long ago in the light of an exceedingly difficult financial position, and the rationing system has been jettisoned by successive realists who unfortunately were in charge of the portfolio. And the same old argument of illicit distillation is always trotted forward whenever the present Excise policy is attacked by overzealous M.L.C.'s.

MR. CHINTAMANI'S CAMPAIGN.

In the United Provinces Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, as an ex-Excise Minister, has carried on a strenuous campaign both in the Council and in the Press against the present policy of popularising the drink habit among the people by every possible means in the power of the officials. In a debate in the Council a few days ago he fully rebutted all the heresies brought forward by the supporters of the ministerial policy, but he got very little relief from it, and the debate was eventually snuffed out by adjourning it. The attack was mainly directed against the auction system now adopted by the Government and against the undue increasing facilities afforded and the many temptations placed in the way of the public. If the aim of the Government is Prohibition, as it is of the great mass of people, then they cannot achieve it by cheapening liquor or opening more shops. Mr. Chintamani's main complaint was that the old policy had been replaced by a new one, without reference to the Council. The ex-Minister, who specialises in quotations from old reports and forgotten speeches of the occupants of the Treasury Bench, made an unanswerable case against the Government, but it did not avail him or his friends in the least, for the new policy is the one which brings more money into empty Government coffers, and that is an argument which not even Mr. Chintamani can counter.

ON THE WRONG TRACK.

While we greatly sympathise with Mr. Chintamani, we must confess he was on the wrong track, when he tried to convince the Government and the Minister of the rights and wrongs of a particular policy. We think the time for arguments has gone by long ago, for it is well-known that the Excise policy is ruinous to the people. Most of the Excise revenue comes out of the pockets of the poorest and if the Government are the protectors of the poor and their "Ma Bap" their duty is clear. The "dual" policy of paying lip-sympathy to the cause of Prohibition and carrying on a militantly forward campaign in favour of drink is not creditable to Government. Only the Government of India, if they wish, can bring about the desired change and not the Ministers who are merely playing into the hands of their Civilian subordinates, from whom they draw their inspiration and get their guidance.

HARD ON THE POOR

The Bombay Municipal Corporation stultified itself when at its meeting on Monday last it allowed a resolution moved by Mr. Vithaldas Kanji, asking that body to record its strong protest against the proposal of the B.B. & C.I. Railway to effect an increase in its schedule of third-class fares for long distance traffic, to be withdrawn, instead of passing it unanimously. It is the duty of our Civic Fathers to watch zealously the interests of Bombay's ratepayers and one wonders whether a large number of them realise how hard it is for a considerable section of the population of this city who hail from "up-country" and come to Bombay to eke out a livelihood, to be obliged to pay more for railway journeys.

The suburban fares on the B.B. & C.I. Railway were increased some months ago, in spite of strong public protest. The traffic, after this increased burden on the travelling public, shows a considerable decline. The passenger traffic receipts on this line, for long distance travelling, have also fallen off, but the railway authorities do not yet seem to appreciate that the law of diminishing returns is in operation and a heavier demand from the public will only result in the curtailment of travel.

Mr. Dostmahomed Khairaz pointed out during the Corporation debate that the Local Advisory Committee had unanimously protested against the proposed increase in fares. Why should the Corporation not have followed the Advisory Committee's example?

ESSENTIAL THAT MILLS SHOULD NOT SPECULATE

Questions For Investigation By Tariff Board

(By Our Cotton Trade Commissioner.)

II*.

A very important question before the Tariff Board is the cost of production of cotton goods. No mill in India need lose a pie on purchases of cotton. A mill will buy cotton when there is demand for cloth or when there is no demand for manufactured cotton goods. Then the purchases of all cottons are required to be hedged with sales of future deliveries of cotton. When the demand comes in and sales of cloth are reported, the hedges are to be removed. This habit will always save the mill industry from losses which generally accrue owing to wide and rapid fluctuations in cotton prices.

SHOULD NOT SPECULATE.

A mill-owner is not expected to speculate and he is always expected to hedge his purchases of cotton. After purchasing cotton, if prices advance and the mill shows profit, it cannot be called a profit of the textile industry because it was mainly due to the rise in cotton prices.

Similarly losses made owing to a fall in cotton prices have little to do with the cost of production. It is necessary to find out whether mills have made profits or losses after taking into account the present protection, owing to fluctuation in cotton.

ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Several mills are in the habit of buying cotton in a rising market and in some cases they buy up their future requirements. This action on the part of mills results in profits if prices advance but in case of a decline, no economic or efficient management will save them from losses. Thus it is absolutely essential that mills should under no circumstances be allowed to speculate. There is no test examination for such cotton enterprises and many a time they are influenced by the general sentiment prevailing in Cotton Exchanges.

In this connection it will be more useful to find out whether purchases of foreign cotton by our mills resulted in increased losses to them. Were these purchases hedged until the cloth made from this cotton was sold? It is reported that mills which have bought foreign cotton have lost several crores. If this is correct the protection granted should not take into consideration losses and profits made on raw cotton or stocks of cotton goods. There is no royal road to make money by speculation in cotton but mostly I have found that in years of rising cotton prices, our mills have shown profits. This result makes one believe that mills are carrying unnecessary risks.

HOW TO ASCERTAIN.

The cost of production of different types of goods must be found out. The charges should be divided as under:—

(1) Cotton.
(2) Mill and Shed Production charges.
(3) Mill and Shed Overhead charges.
(4) Finishing charges.
(5) Outside Industry charges.

These principal heads must be divided under the following sub-sections:—

(1) COTTON.
  (a) Purchase price of cotton.
  (b) Transport charges.
  (c) Taxes—fumigation and cess etc.
(2) Production charges:—
  (a) Operatives' wages.
  (b) Mill-oil.
  (c) Leather.
  (d) Stores and Sizing materials.
(3) Overhead Charges:—
  (a) Electric-Power, coal, light and water.
  (b) Capital charges on building and machinery.
  (c) Depreciation.
  (d) Directorial charges.
  (e) Managerial or Agents' charges.
  (f) Office salaries and Rents, etc.
  (g) Government taxes.
  (h) Debt charges on loans or debentures.
(4) Finishing Charges:—
  (a) Cost of calendering.
  (b) Bleaching and mercerising.
  (c) Dyeing and printing.
  (d) Packing.
(5) Outside Industry Charges:—
  (a) Cost of freightage in rail, etc.
  (b) Cost of marketing or seller's charges.
  (c) Advertisements and exhibitions.

*The previous article appeared on the 9th inst.

Notes of the Day

Britain Must Pay.

Referring to India's demand that that part of her army expenditure which is utilised for imperial purposes ought to be borne by Britain, the "Financial Times" admits that India's case for relief is just, but that Britain cannot, at present, contemplate any additional financial burdens. The paper, accordingly, suggests that all members of the Empire may take the opportunity provided by Ottawa "to endeavour to find agreeable and effective means whereby the Empire and not the oldest and the youngest members of it could share common responsibility." But this question is hardly likely to be allowed for discussion at the Ottawa Conference and the Dominions are not likely to accept any burden in determining the extent of which they have had no voice. Since Britain alone has, at present, the final voice in this matter, she ought, in fairness to bear the imperial burden in the first instance and then persuade the Dominions, if she can, to share it.

A Bengal Tragedy!

Anil Baran Das, M.Sc., the grandson of a retired Collector was arrested on June 6 on a steamer, in connection with a robbery. He was hale and hearty at the time. From the Kotwali lock-up he was removed to an "unknown place" on the 8th; on the 10th his mother petitioned that her son's detention was "illegal." On the 13th when he was placed before the Magistrate, Das complained he had no food and no bath at the Lalbag Thana; that he was beaten and pointed out to all kinds of persons. The Magistrate noted that Das looked "crazy." On the 16th Das died in police custody, and all his mother got was the information of the death. She then asked that her own doctor might be present at the post mortem examination, but that cannot bring back to life the dead man. A Dacca message states that the District Magistrate in the course of a statement says: "A post mortem examination showed that death was due to congestion of brain." Was the mother's request that her own doctor should be allowed to be present at the inquiry granted? This is not the only tragedy in connection with the present policy. The blame lies not so much with its instruments, but with the men who make these things possible.

Suicidal.

Presiding over the All-India Postal and R.M.S. Conference, Mr. Azhar Ali, M.L.A., deprecated the formation of communal trade unions. The Muslims in the Postal Department have seceded from the union and have formed a separate Muslim Union, which even Sir H. Sams condemned as suicidal. There ought to be no separation of interests among the workers, for what is good for a Hindu worker should also be good for a Muslim. It is gratifying to note that Mr. Ali's warning brought back the seceders into the common fold. Mr. Azhar Ali asked Muslims not perpetually to dwell on the vanished glories of their empire and then pick up a "few bones from the table of the foreigner." But that is exactly what the Muslim communalists are busy doing now. Obscurantist Muslim politicians have encouraged these communal unions, because they were useful to them in their political career. They forget that it is ruinous to the interests of both workers and their country.

Physical Culture In Schools.

The Government of Bengal may be congratulated on having undertaken what seems to be a somewhat ambitious scheme of physical culture for schools and colleges, despite their undoubted financial stringency and the consequent tendency to shelve many schemes of national betterment. A special feature of the scheme is the training of well educated physical culturists, for which proposal young graduates will be selected to undergo a comprehensive course including anatomy, physiology and general principles of education, besides physical culture in various forms. The graduates so trained will, naturally, be good propagandists of physical culture. We wish the scheme every success. In our own Presidency the Government some years ago appointed a Committee to popularise physical culture, but, it is a pity, they have not yet taken any action on the Committee's report.

DANGERS ON THE G. I. P.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The suburban passengers of the G.I.P. Railway are invariably confronted with troubles. In almost all the Stations on the main line sufficient time is not allowed for passengers to get down and those who have to get in.

Between 5-30 and 6-15 p.m. generally there is a great rush in the down trains. Yesterday I was travelling by the 5-55 p.m. down train which was fully packed. Generally about 50 per cent of the passengers get down at Matunga, as a good number of office-going people reside there. It was most surprising to note that the Guard blew his whistle and the train moved on before hardly half the passengers had got down, while none of those who had to get in were able to do so. Two or three people jumped on the platform while the train was in motion and one would have fallen on the platform and sustained severe injuries had it not been for his timely rescue by someone on the platform. The train got in full motion and as there was a considerable number of passengers who were not allowed time to get down, one of them stopped the train by pulling the chain and those who were in the front carriages got down on the railway line and those in the rear carriages on the platform.

I have been noticing similar occurrences about half-a-dozen times at Matunga and sometimes passengers unable to get down had to go to the next station and return by paying excess fare. The latest example is of a serious nature and, if this sort of thing is allowed to continue, the result will be disastrous and the passengers who are tired after the day's labour will be in danger of losing their lives in their desperate attempt to get down at their destinations.

Will the authorities investigate the matter and avoid a repetition of such incidents by doing the needful and safeguard the interests of the passengers?—Yours, etc.

P. S. V. JELAM.

Matunga, June 21.

(We hve received other complaints to the same effect.—Editor "B. C.")

Tipsy-Cak

There has been a great anti-tariff 'demarche' at Lausanne followed by the grouping of various European countries for joint protection against the tariffs of their neighbours. The results of Ottawa seem to have come before instead of after.

* * *

Our prediction in this column that Germany should prepare herself for a shock in the form of an intimation that France might postpone reparations but would never abandon them has been more than realised. M. Herriot doesn't even want to postpone them.

* * *

"Those who look on at sport do so at their own risk", is a ruling of the Lords of Appeal in England that appears to have created a sensation. Bombay race-goers were not in need of any ruling on the point.

* * *

But they take the risk, all the same. They like it.

* * *

"To add to the confusion, 'The Manchester Guardian' has came out with a new forecast, possibly inspired." Thus the Babe of Bori Bunder. The dear child! The confusion is only in its own and mother's mind. The "forecast" appeared in the "Chronicle" two months ago."

* * *

"What India sadly lacks at the moment," says the Old Lady of Bori Bunder, wondering how on earth she is going to round off her leader, is robust optimism and determination to overcome difficulties.

A good way of overcoming them is by letting out space in pages and half-pages to ruling princes.

* * *

That's only by the way. Here is the round-off:—

"If people sit down and brood over obstacles, magnifying them out of all proportion to reality, they cannot expect to succeed."

But if they are locked up in jail what else is there for them to do?

* * *

It seems to be assumed that the bomb found under the platform at a meeting in Cumberland must have been meant for Lord Lloyd. This seems rather unfair. After all it might have been intended for the Bishop who was sitting next to him.

* * *

"Wise and courageous expenditure by private citizens, where their incomes could bear it," said old man Baldwin, "should be regarded by them as an obligation which they must not avoid."

* * *

This exhortation will be followed wholeheartedly by the people whose incomes won't bear it. The others will continue to spend with caution and cowardce.

* * *

The Freemansons of Poona who met to "congratulate" a recipient of O.B.E.thoughtfully presented him with a suitably inscribed silver tray. We like the innovation. There ought to be some compensation for a man who gets the O.B.E.

* * *

A man who was arrested in the "Liberty" Bar at Girgaon naturally made a bold bid for liberty and attempted to escape, but after some "moaning at the bar there was one clear call for him." (With apologies to Tennyson for the mutilation and our readers for a jolly bad attempt at a joke. But this column has got to be filled somehow.)

* * *

It is hoped that the idea that this Bar, because of its name, can be regarded as a sanctuary for fugitives from the police will now be dissipated. The Bar is for dissipation but the kind of liberty dispensed is only by license. (This is worse than ever. Please stop it. —Editor.)

SIMLA Vs. WHITEHALL!

Is Willingdon Fighting For The Life Of R. T. C.?

By B. G. HORNIMAN.

It is significant to note that the dates for the establishment of a Federal Constitution and even for Provincial Autonomy are gradually receding. The special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" is the latest to discover what is afoot in Whitehall and to present us with a "revelation" of the plans of the Secretary of State. He has written a long article on the subject, but Reuter sends us only a brief summary.

Had it been something about Germany or one of the salacious stories that are unfolded from time to time in the English Courts or a speech by Mr. Thomas about Ireland, perhaps it would have been cabled at greater length, but being only about India and not paid for like the Secretary of State's speeches it is only dealt with in a perfunctory way.

CHANGE OF DATES.

There is nothing new for readers of the "Chronicle" in the "Manchester Guardian's" account of the prospect of the new "Indian Reform Bill," so far as the outline of the proposals is concerned. Provincial Autonomy first and Federal Constitution two years after.—perhaps,—and release of non-violent political prisoners to enable them to take part in the first provincial elections. This is what was forecast in this journal two months ago. The correspondent of the "Guardian" differs only from the original plan as revealed by the "Chronicle" on April 26th in regard to dates.

The intention was, at first, that the Bill should be introduced this month and passed into law in the Autumn, enabling the elections for the new Councils to take place in the Spring of 1933. And it was estimated that the work of completing the Federal Scheme under the provisions of the Act would take at least another two years.

SWARAJ IN 1935?

If the "Guardian's" information is correct, the introduction of the Bill will not take place until the Autumn and its enactment will not be complete before Easter of next year. He says: "It should be possible to get provincial self-government operating by Christmas of 1933, but it is unlikely that the Federal Centre can be got into working order before the Spring of 1935."

It will be noted that nothing is definite or certain. Everything is conditional and based on possibilities and likelihoods. It is quite possible that the introduction of the Bill in the Autumn may be again postponed and everything put off for another six months, though the Secretary of State is determined to push it through, whatever the opposition in the Autumn if he can.

OPPOSITION FROM SIMLA?

Sir Samuel Hoare's original intention was to have it introduced in the present month and passed through Parliament in the Autumn, but his plans have not proceeded as smoothly as he anticipated, in some respects. For one thing, it would seem that there is still some opposition to the Hoare plan from Simla and the Viceroy is quietly pursuing a campaign of resistance that must be rather embarrassing for Whitehall. The Secretary of State wants to make an end of the Round Table Conference and all its Committees, but Lord Willingdon is still carrying on the preparations for the meeting of the Consultative Committee and has even abandoned his monsoon tour "owing to pressure of public business, in particular owing to work connected with the Consultative Committee of the Round Table Conference."

BORI BUNDER'S ATTITUDE.

In this connection it is significant that the "Times of India" this morning (Tuesday), makes a strong plea for the continuance of the work of the Round Table Conference and expresses itself as opposed to the Secretary of State's "new plan" (it was revealed in the "Chronicle" long ago) and entirely in agreement with "the Indian Liberal's insistence on the Conference method being pursued to the end." It adds:

"There is trouble enough at present in this country without adding to it by plans calculated to antagonise the men and women responsible for the only coherent and practicable scheme of self-government before the Indian people."

INDECENT HASTE CHECKED.

Either the Government of India is pursuing the Machiavellian policy of encouraging the co-operators for the time being to believe that the Round Table methods are to be pursued to the end, or it is in definite disagreement with the Secretary of State's proposal to wind up the Conference and all its works and to leave the preparation of the new Bill in the hands of the Cabinet. Probably, the Viceroy is not prepared to see the direction of policy and the formative work of preparing a constitution entirely taken out of his own hands in this way. However. that may be, the indecent haste with which Sir Samuel Hoare proposed to rush through his plan of throwing the Conference overboard appears to have been checked and the new Bill will now have to wait till the Autumn.

DIE-HARDS DOMINATE.

There is another interesting communication from London published this morning. The "well-informed" scribe who writes under the pseudonym of "Reporter" in the "Free Press Journal," after having wandered confusedly in a jungle of misinformaton for a prolonged period, provoking the Editor of the "Journal" into hasty contradictions of the accurate predictions which have been published in these columns, has now realised the truth of what I stated here many weeks ago, namely that the Die-Hards have completely got the upper hand in the Cabinet, so far as Indian policy is concerned.

Not more than a month ago Mr. Sadanand was appealing, in almost impassioned tones, to his small circle of readers to put their faith in the high traditions of British statesmanship and to trust to the "towering personalities" of the Cabinet, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. MacDonald, backed by the King to see that justice was done to India.

A DIFFERENT STORY.

Now we are told a very different story and, though belated, it is the true one. This is what "Reporter" reports from London:—

"I am able to state that the Prime Minister still expresses himself as being very sympathetic to the nationalist case, but when pressed to assert his sympathy with his Cabinet colleagues refers to the necessity of convincing Sir Samuel Hoare. The latter takes the line that he can take no action of which his back-bench supporters will not approve and that his present policy is, in effect, the will of Parliament. When it is put to him that the present Government is strong enough to put through whatever measures it deems expedient without fear of anything more than a Churchillite rebellion, his answer is that that might be so if the Cabinet remained united. The inference to be deduced, therefore, is that despite the Prime Minister, despite Lord Sankey, despite Sir Herbert Samuel, the Die-hards have it all their own way."

BID FOR MODERATE SUPPORT.

To go back to the "Manchester Guardian," there are two points in the summary of its Special Correspondent's article which are significant. He says, "Some kind of informal consultation with the influential leaders and experts" will be attempted before the Bill is submitted to Parliament, and expresses an opinion that the "Right-Wing Congressmen ought to be called in if they are willing to offer their advice." I don't know who the Right-Wing Congressmen are. As far as I am aware, there are no wings to the Congress. All Congressmen, both in and out of jail, form one solid, compact, unchangeable body of opinion in regard to such proposals as are contemplated by the Cabinet, or any variation of them that the Viceroy may have in mind, and the best way of expressing it is to say that, like Liberal leaders of Sir Chimanlal Setalwad's type, they would'nt touch them with a barge pole.

NO SUPPORT IN INDIA.

I hope I am right in saying without any reserve whatever that not only Congressmen, right or left, and the Liberal leaders who have already spoken but all sections of opinion will reject this strange scheme which Sir Samuel Hoare hopes to drive through Parliament with the support of his Die-Hard pack, and consultations with "influential leaders and experts", if they take place, will be a waste of time. If persistent rumours are correct, there is already a move on foot to get at some of the Congress leaders in jail, whom it is hoped to tempt with the bait of a definite promise of a Federal Constitution after three or four years. The answer from the jails will be an emphatic "No". If Sir Samuel Hoare thinks his scheme is good enough for India and that he can force it through with his Die-Hard majority, let him get on with it. India will know what to do with it, when the time comes.

MAN WITH SEVERAL ALIASES CHARGED

Protest Against Short Adjournment

MADRAS, June 21.

The hearing of the case against Shankar who has several aliases and stands charged under the Press Act was resumed to-day. The accused wanted a fortnight's adjournment under Section 526 Cr. P.C., to enable him to get his case transferred. The prosecution submitted that the section was mandatory, but as some ordinances would expire by the end of two weeks the interests of justice required that a long adjournment should not be given.

The Magistrate adjourned the case till July 2.

When the accused protested the Magistrate observed that he could move the High Court and obtain redress.—A. P.

INDIANS BEAT WORCESTERSHIRE

WIN BY THREE WICKETS

Amar Singh's Effective Bowling

WORCESTERSHIRE
1st Innings 294
2nd Innings 210

INDIA
1st Innings 297
2nd Innings (for 7 wkts.) 209

Worcestershire's second innings against Indian cricketers which was resumed to-day, last day of play, concluded for the addition of 66 runs to the overnight total.

Indians who went in for their second venture opened disastrously losing 3 wickets for 13 runs by lunch time.

Weather was fine and the wicket good. Wright overnight not-out remained at the wicket till the conclusion of the innings his being the 10th wicket to fall. He played careful cricket for 2 and 3|4 hours during which he collected a useful 86 which included 8 fours.

Fox was first to be dismissed being held by Naidu at short-leg for 31 (158|6|31). Root shared similar fate when he had scored only 5 (174|7|5), while Griffiths who came in next was caught out in slips by Lall Singh off Amarsingh who had claimed both the previous wickets. Griffiths scored 3. Brooks next man in was also out to Amarsingh being cleanbowled for 22.

Worcestershire's second innings concluded soon after with Wright being held in slips by Nissar off Jehangir Khan (210|10|86). Jackson was not out with nil.

The feature of the innings was the excellent analysis secured by Amar Singh who captured no less than 7 wickets. His detailed analysis reads 33.2—7—78—7.

EARLY DISASTER.

Indians opened their second knock with Navle and Naomal. The first wicket, that of Navle who was clean-bowled by Jackson for duck. fell when the score board registered 2 runs. Wazir Ali shared a similar fate after he had scored 2, Jackson again being the successful bowler (9|2|2). Four runs later Root captured Naomal's wicket. (13|3|8), when the teams adjourned for lunch.

Scores:—

WORCESTERSHIRE—2nd Innings.

Walter, l.b.w., b Nissar	20
Gibbons, c Jehangir Khan, b Nissar	7
Nawab of Pataudi, b Amar Singh	7
Quaife, c Lall Singh, b Amar Singh	4
Martin, c Jehangir Khan, b Amar Singh	2
Wright, c Nissar, b Jehangir Khan	86
Fox, c Naidu, b Amar Singh	31
Griffiths, c Lall Singh, b Amar Singh	3
Brook, b Amarsingh	22
Jackson, not out	0
Root, c Naidu, b Amarsingh	5
Extras	23
Total	210

BOWLING ANALYSIS:— Nissar 2|42; Amarsingh 7|78; Jehangir Khan 1|46; Naomal 0|21.

INDIANS—2nd Innings.

Navle, Jackson	0
Naomal, b Root	8
Wazir Ali, b Jackson	2

ENGLAND'S TEAM FOR TEST MATCH AGAINST INDIA.

LONDON, June 21.

The following players will represent England in the Test Match against All-India cricketers which will be played at Lord's on June 25, 27 and 28.

D. R. Jardine (Captain), F. R. Brown (Surrey), R. W. V. Robbins, Sutcliffe, Holmes, Paynter, Voce, Bowes, Ames, Hammond and Woolley.

Paine of Warwickshire will be 12th man.—Reuter.

MONDAY'S GAME

Amarsingh And Nissar In Deadly Form

LONDON, June 20.

Worcestershire opened their 2nd innings through Walters and Gibbons. Nissar accounted for both of them, Walter being out leg before for 20, while Gibbons was held by Jehangir Khan for 7. The next three wickets fell in quick succession, Amarsingh claiming all of them. He clean-bowled Pataudi for 7 and had Quaife caught by Lall Singh when the batsman had made 4. Martin was held by Jehangir Khan when score-board showed 46 for 5. Then ensued an invaluable partnership between Wright and J. Fox, which helped to stem the rot, the batsmen carrying the total to 144 for 5, at the close, remaining not-out with 58 and 29 runs respectively.

INDIA'S SECOND INNINGS.

Slow batting marked the beginning of to-day's play of Indian second innings. It took them 20 minutes to score ten runs and Wazir Ali was out to Root when 13 runs had been added to Saturday's total. The top-scorer to-day was Nazir Ali, who scored 58. Next came Lallsingh with 52 and the next best were Navle and Colah with 48 and 44 respectively. Naidu was out for 17 runs.

Scores:—

WORCESTER—2ND INNINGS.

Walters l.b.w. b Nissar	20
Gibbons c Jehangir Khan, b Nissar	7
Pataudi b Amar Singh	7
Quaife c Lall Singh, b Amarsingh	4
Martin c Jehangir Khan, b Amar Singh	2
Wright (batting)	58
J. Fox (batting)	29
Extras	17
Total (for 5 wickets)	144

—Reuter.

BRADMAN—BOWLER

Six Wickets For Six Balls

PICTORIA (British Columbia), June 20.

Not satisfied with breaking the batting records, Bradman is becoing a demon bowler.

Playing for the Australian tourists who include Mailey, Richardson, McCabe and Kippax against a Canadian team, he successfully took six wickets in one over (eight balls) after scoring 94. Scores:—

Australians 303 for six declared.

British Columbia 112 and 95 for 7.

The match ended in a draw.

Pedestrian Killed By Sandstorm

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR June 19

A severe sandstorm passed over Amraoti during the last week and though the showers it brought gave some relief, one pedestrian was killed outright by a flying tinsheet and a few others were seriously injured.

Grave Situation In Chile

RIOTING IN SANTIAGO, VALPARAISO AND OTHER TOWNS

Mariners Ordered To Shoot Looters At Sight

COMMUNIST HEADQUARTERS RAIDED

LONDON, June 21.

Buenos Aires.—Events in Chile took a grave turn at night when rioting broke out in Santiago, Valparaiso and other towns. Twenty persons were killed and 50 injured in Valparaiso, where two Chilean warships have arrived with a thousand marines who have been ordered to shoot looters at sight. Troops raided the Communist Headquarters at Santiago and were met with rifle fire.

Number of arrests have been made in both cities, including officers.

STRIKES ALL OVER CHILE.

Strikes are reported from all over Chise, apparently connected with the Communist movement, which sections of troops are believed to be supporting; but Government by rigorous exercise of martial law, have succeeded in controlling the situation. Military authorities have taken over the public utility companies.

The British Embassy at Santiago has instructed British Consults to prepare concentration camps for Britishers in case rioters get out of hand.—Reuter.

SEEKING EUROPEAN ECONOMISTS' ADVICE

Move Of New Chilean Government

LONDON, June 21.

Buenos Aires.—The New Chilean Government has invited four European economists (two of whom are French, one German and one Italian) to visit Chile, and advise the ruling junta on its economic programme.—Reuter.

CITY MARKET WORKERS ON STRIKE

Loading And Unloading Of Goods At Standstill

MERCHANTS' THREAT OF RECRUITING BLACKLEGS

Hindu Workers Support Demand Of Muslim Comrades

A correspondent writes:—

"The workers in the three principal cloth markets in the city, i. e., the Mulji Jetha, the Laxmidas Khimji and the Mangaldas Markets are on strike since Monday morning. The discontent was brewing amongst the market workers for a long time past. They, therefore, formed themselves into a union and formulated their demands. On Monday morning workers of the three departments, i.e., Hundekaris, Toliwalas and Bojewalas, numbering in all about 150 came out on strike. Their main grievance is against their Mukadams, who they allege take away the major portion of their legitimate wages.

STRIKERS' DEMANDS.

The principal demands of the strikers are as follows:—

(1) Hundekaris should be paid annas eight, instead of five, for every cart loaded or unloaded.

(2) Goods should not be sent directly from the mills to the goods station, or the docks, but only through the markets.

(3) Toliwalas and Bojewalas should be paid an increase in their wages.

(4) The goods sold should be removed by the servants of the buyers.

STRIKE COMMITTEE FORMED.

A meeting of the strikers was held in the morning in the Union office, under the presidentship of Dr. M. R. Shetty, President of the Union, and a strike committee was elected to conduct the strike. The workers reiterated their resolve to continue the strike till all their demands were conceded.

MARKETS AND GODOWNS PICKETED.

Since Tuesday morning, vigorous picketing is being maintained at all the markets and the godowns in the adjacent area by the Union pickets. Some of the merchants tried to remove their goods with the help of the outside labour, but their efforts were successfully counteracted by the persuasions of the Union pickets. Some even went to the length of calling in police aid to get their goods removed. The police intervened, and arrested one volunteer by name Sjt. Dinkar Gangaram Dhemre who was subsequently released on bail. Some of the merchants in markets are holding out threats to the workers of recruiting blacklegs and to get their goods removed with the help of the police. But these threats have not disheartened the workers, and they are as firm as ever in their resolve to continue their struggle.

WONDERFUL CLASS SOLIDARITY.

Since Tuesday evening the press workers in the markets have joined the strike. They are about 25 in number, and are Muslims by religion. Since the riots began they dared not come to the markets. But the Hindu workers assured them of their safety, and they have now started attending their shops. Some of the merchants in the markets have threatened them that they would not be given any work henceforward. The pressmen came to the Union, and placed their grievance before the union officers who have assured them to see that their grievance is removed, and that they are given their work as before.

The Hindu workers have on their part resolved to continue the strike until their Muslim comrades are given back their old jobs.

This fact gives a wonderful example of class solidarity of the workers, and should serve as an eye-opener to the citizens of Bombay who are distracted by the communal riots for more than a month past.

The strike has created great sensation in the markets as their loading and unloading of goods has come to a standstill. But the Mukadams are still sitting tight, and one does not know how long it will be before they see their way to conceding the demands of the workers.

Owing to the unusual situation in the city created by the communal riots, and the prohibition of meetings, processions, etc. as a sequel, the strikers are finding it extremely difficult to carry on their usual legitimate strike propaganda and activities. The strike-leaders are moving the police authorities to relax these rules, so far as the meeting and processions of the strikers are concerned.

BENGALI YOUTH ARRESTED

House Searches In Madras

MADRAS, June 21.

The police have arrested Misra, a Bengali youth, for having no ostensible means of livelihood, and as he could not satisfactorily account of his presence in the city. The police also searched three houses in this connection.—A. P.

COMMUNAL QUESTION AND HOARE.

LONDON, June 20.

In the House of Commons Major Milner (Labour) asked when Government hoped to announce provisional decisions regarding proportionate representation of communities in legislatures. Sir S. Hoare replied that he was unable to make a statement at present.—Reuter

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WIDOW WINS APPEAL

Story Of Retracted Confession

CORROBORATION REQUIRED, SAY JUDGES

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

On the plea that the confession of the accused was not recorded by the commiting magistrate in conformity with the requirements of Section 164(3) of the Criminal Procedure Code, Mr. Justice Barlee and Mr. Justice Wadia, at the Bombay High Court, acquitted on appeal Honsabai Bala Shinde, a Hindu widow of Karanjkhop (taluka Koregaon, district Satara), who was convicted on a charge of murder (infanticide) under Section 302, I.P.C. and sentenced to transportation for life by Mr. K. A. Sapre, Sessions Judge, Satara, on April 5, 1932.

Mr. H. C. Coyajee, with Mr. J. G. Rele appeared for the appellant, while Mr. P. B. Shinghne, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

VISIT TO BOMBAY.

The case for the prosecution was that Radhabai Tukaram Wagh and Housabai Bala Shinde, the apellant, both widows, were the daughter-in-law and daughter respectively of Govind Ganu, and Radhabai, the first accused before the lower court, lived on intimate terms with her father-in-law. As she was not harboured by her parents, when her condition became delicate, Radhabai came to Bai Motlibai's Hospital in Bombay, on September 10, 1931. She was discharged on September 22, on the plea that it was not yet time for her accouchment. She again came to the hospital on October 10, when she gave birth to a male child, and was discharged on October 16. Housabai, the appellant at the same time came to Bombay to take her back.

Both of them along with the child went to Poona and halted there for some time. After making purchases at Poona, they went to Wathar station on October 24 at 5 a.m. and proceeded towards Karanjkhop, their native place. On the way Housabai, it was alleged, took the child from Radhabai, removed it to a distance, throttled it to death and kept it in a verandah. Afterwards both the accused went to their village. On the same afternoon, a ramoshi, who noticed the dead body of the child, informed the police, who proceeded to the spot and made inquiries, as a result of which both the accused were arrested on November 12.

They were produced before a magistrate on the following day and their confessions were recorded on November 14.

The Sessions Judge acquitted the first accused Radhabai and convicted the second accused Housabai on a charge of murder and sentenced her to transportation for life.

The second accused appealed to the High Court.

VALUE OF CONFESSION.

Mrs. Justice Wadia, in the course of his judgment, said that as the confession of the first accused did not suggest any inference that she had committed the crime and was self-exculpatory the Sessions Judge did not rely on it and giving the benefit of the doubt to the first accused was acquitted her. The appellant also made a confession and it was on the strength of her confession, which was subsequently retracted, that she was convicted.

Fdoceeding, his lordship remarked that the confession was recorded by the magistrate, who put to her certain questions, but according to the record, he did not put to her the question which was enjoined by Section 164(3) of the Criminal Procedure Code, which required that a magistrate should before recording a confession, explain to the person making it that he or she was not bound to make a confession. That question was not put to her and the magistrate failed to record the warning, which appeared only in the certificate appended at the end of the confession.

That defect in the confession was sought to be cured by calling the magistrate to give evidence before the Sessions Judge. The magistrate was examined on March 31, 1932, about four months and a half after the confession had been recorded. The magistrate stated that he had given the warning, but had failed to write it out.

The question, therefore, was whether the confession satisfied the requirements of the statute, and was relevant and could be used against the appellant, irrespective of the fact whether the statements in it, were corroborated in all material particulars. The evidence of the magistrate was evidently taken under Section 533 of Cr. P. C. and such statement should be admitted if the error had not injured the accused as to his or her defence on the merits.

DEFENCE INJURED.

Continuing, his lordships observed that the record, as it stood, clearly showed that the question was not put. The implied question might not have made the same impression on the mind of the appellant as she was an illiterate widow. Making an assumption in favour of the accused, his lordships thought that the error did injure the appellant as to her defence on the merits, for if the question had been actually and properly put by the magistrate, it was just probable that she might not have made the confession at all. The omissions being important, his lordship thought that the confession was not relevant and could not be used against the appellant.

The confession being defective, it was not necessary to consider at length whether the statements had been corroborated in material particulars. There was no absolute rule of law that a retracted confession could not be accepted as evidence of the prisoner's guilt without independent corroborative evidence, but it had been held in various cases that it was a rule of prudence which required that a retracted confession, which was generally always open to suspicion, should not be acted upon to the prejudice of the accused, unless it was corroborated by reliable and independent evidence to a material extent and also in material particulars. The evidence led did not corroborate the statement in the confession that the infant met its death at the hand of the appellant.

His lordship, therefore, gave the benefit of the doubt to the appellant, and acquitted her. The conviction and sentence of transportation were set aside.

Mr. Justice Barlee delivered a concurring judgment.

CUSTOMER CHARGED WITH THEFT AT BAR

Dhoty Clue To Alleged Crime

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Theft of beer and whisky bottles from the Liberty Bar Girgaum Road, was stated to be the charge against Mahadev Dhanji, who was arrested by the Lamington Road police yesterday and put up on a remand application to-day before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court.

Sub-Inspector, Parab, who applied for a remand of accused in police custody for a week, stated that the Liberty Bar at Girgaum Road was broken open on the midnight of June 15, and several beer bottles, whisky bottles and other spirits and some cash were missing. The accused was a regular customer of the Bar and a dhoti which he (accused) carried on his shoulder was found in the bar soon after the offence. He called at the bar on Monday evening and ordered drinks. The manager, who accosted the accused, found that he was nervous. The police were communicated with.

GIVING THE SLIP

In the meantime the accused tried to give a slip and leave the bar. The police had to struggle with him in order to effect his arrest. As the police wanted to make further investigations Mr. Parab asked for the remand of the accused till June 28.

On the accused applying for bail, the magistrate ordered him to be released on a bail of Rs. 400 of which Rs. 150 were to be deposited in cash.

"MYSTERY MAN" IN AIRMAN CASE

Charge Of Cheating

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

"Homji Vakil, alias Minoo Bharucha," announced the Court-clerk of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and the "Mystery Man" in the grim drama of the missing Parsi airman, dressed in typical Muslim style, stepped in, accompanied by two police constables. A large number of Parsis, who were present in the Court-room and the corridor, craned their necks to catch a glimpse of the "Mystery Man," who, twisting and twisting his short, lovely moustache, satisfied the curiosity of those present, walking slowly and looking about and about.

Mr. N.N. Sahar, who appeared for the complainant, Mr. P. J. Panday, wanted a short postponement to call witnesses.

Mr. J.B. Patel, appering for the accused, asked the Court to give only a short postponement.

The magistrate postponed the case to June 25.

The accused stands charged with extortion and cheating.

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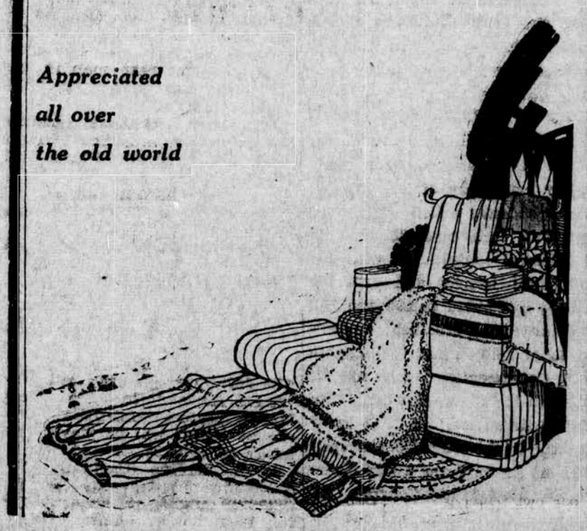

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THE MOST TEMPTING SHOPS IN BOMBAY.

OLD WOMAN KILLED

Confused, She Was Hit By A Lorry

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

How the attempt of a lorry driver to save a confused Hindu woman failed and the lorry taking a swerve mounted on the footpath and knocked down the woman was narrated this morning in the court of the city coroner, who held an inquest on the dead body of Bayabai Dewoo, aged 35.

The fatal accident occurred on Saturday at Supari Baug Road when the woman, who was a mill worker, sustained severe injuries and died in the K. E. M. Hospital yesterday.

Kurpar Malsi a grocer having his shop on Supari Baug Road opposite the Laxmi Cinema, stated that on Saturday last at 11 a.m. he was sitting in a cloth-shop near his shop when he saw a motor lorry loaded with grain bags coming from Poibawdi. The old woman was walking along the foot-path on the east side of the road. She was crossing the road just when the lorry was passing. The driver blew the horn seeing the woman in front of him. He swerved to the left to avoid her. The woman got confused and retreated. To avoid her the driver went to his extreme left and as he did so the lorry mounted the foot path and the woman was knocked down.

The jury returned the unanimous verdict that death was due to injuries sustained accidentally from a motor lorry at Supari Baug Road.

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BOY COMMITS SUICIDE

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

He told me that he wanted to go to his native place and wanted money for the journey. I asked him to wait for a day or two. This was in the morning When I returned home in the afternoon I found him lying unconscious and a doctor attending on him. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died soon after."

This was the statement made before the city coroner this morning by Tulsidas Ramji, whose brother Charandas Ramji a boy of 14, died on June 9 as a result of opium poisoning.

The victim was a godown keeper in Mandvi and was living with his brother in Samuel Street.

On June 9 he was found lying unconscious in his room by one of his cousins who sent for a doctor. The doctor advised the removal of the patient to the hospital and accordingly he was taken to the G. T. Hospital where he died. It was found that death was due to opium poisoning.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict that death was caused by self-administered opium poisoning.

BULLET HITS POLICE OFFICER

Accident During Inspection

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Deputy Inspector Kothare, of the Bombay C.I.D., met with an accident yesterday evening as a result of which a bullet from a revolver pierced his cheek. He was immediately removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he was treated.

It appears a district sub-inspector came to Bombay with a view to buying a revolver and went yesterday evening to the C.I.D. office to consult his friends about the purchase. Some C.I.D. officers showed their revolvers to him, and these were examined one after another. It is stated that the revolver of Sub-Inspector Khetkar of the C.I.D. was under inspection, when all of a sudden a bullet went off and pierced the cheek of Deputy-Inspector Kathore.

He was taken to the G. T. Hospital, where he was treated. Mr. Kothare is progressing well.

SHIPPING

ARRIVAL.

JUNE 21st.

Tottori Maru, Imada, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 22nd.

Winamac, Roby, Batoum.
Bengalen, Borst, Calcutta.
Gogra, Schleicher, London.
Ellora, Denne, Busrah.

LOADING.

JUNE 21st.

Steamer, city of Hereford for Karachi.

S S Tottori Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tottori Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Winamac:—The S C Coy's steamer Winamac, will sail to-day for Batoum, with ballast.

S S Bengalen:—The L Edward Ltd., steamer Bengalen, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with ballast.

S S Gogra:—The M M Coy's steamer Gogra, will sail to-day for London, with a general cargo.

S S Ellora:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Ellora, will sail to-day for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, June 21.

S S Gogra for London.—1 bundle woollen carpets, Grindlay & Co.: 18 cases bristles, D Abraham & Sons.

For Dunkirk.—1333 bags groundnuts, R Ratilal & Co.

S S Birkenfels for Hamburg.—70 bags gum karaya, D Mavji & Co.; 2200 bags groundnut oil cakes, A R Oomerbhoy; 2560 bags groundnuts, K Devchand & Co.; 750 bags groundnut oil cakes, M Hoosen & Son; 2580 bags groundnut oil cakes, A B Ghandhi; 774 bags joowari, K Devchand & Co.: 62 bags mustard seed, 130 bags niger seed, S M Rajgor & Co.; 52 drums, castor oil, A Hargovandas & Co; 16 bales cotton fly, Indian Produce Export Co.; 250 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 22 bales cotton fly, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Antwerp.—65 bales cotton fly, Indian Produce Export Co.; 680 bags groundnut oil cakes, A B Ghandhi; 125 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam.—1280 bags linseed oil cakes, A R Oomerbhoy.

For Amsterdam.—280 bags gum karaya, D Mavji & Co.

For Riga.—25 bales hemp, B Premji.

For Port Said.—2538 bags groundnut, Ralli Bros.

S S Tottori Maru for Yokkaichi.—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka.—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, June 21.

S S Gogra, Agents, M M & Co., from London.—100 cases glassware 183 cases biscuits; 62 cases old newspaper; 40 cases baking powder; 30 cases milk; 150 cases washing blue; 118 cases insulation materials; 150 cases borax; 80 cases provision; 228 cases metal polish; 55 cases boot polish; 30 drums turpentine; 18 drums colour; 20 drums varnish; 50 cases ale; 250 cases beer; 64 cases wine; 37 drums dyes; 212 drums spirits; 240 drums tar; 243 drums lub. oil; 764 drums paint; 41 cases tyres; 54 cases preserves; 119 cases rags; 20 cases medicine.

From Middlesborough.—87 bundles Expanded metal; 15 bundles angles; 85 bundles bars; 442 bundles circles; 1430 bundles sheets; 64000 bags sulphate of ammonia; 60 drums paint.

From Antwerp.—130 bags starch 167 cks. sand; 577 cases insulation material; 58 cases paper; 100 cases Napthaline; 196 cases nails; 100 cases oxalic crystals; 706 cases glassware; 75 cases pins; 1250 bundles steel circles; 1595 bundles steel bars; 13383 bundles steel hoops; 1259 bundles steel tees; 300 bundles steel sheets; 32 bundles steel tacks; 270 bundles bolts and nuts; 230 bundles hinges; 132 bundles steel rivets; 3203 bundles steel rods; 1302 bundles steel angles; 496 bundles steel rounds; 103 bundles wire; 50 cks. chemicals.

From Havre.—20 drum dyes; 50 cases indigo grains.

S S Sudan, Agents, M M & Co.; from London.—35 cases founder's dust; 200 cases ale; 50 cases borax; 100 kgs. lead; 145 cases whiskey; 130 cases boot polish; 60 cases pipe clay; 78 cases medicine; 25 cases milk; 62 cases o'stores; 158 cases tyres; 230 drums turpentine; 90 drums varnish; 1241 drums paint; 493 drums lub.-oil; 167 drums colour; 32 drums asphalt, 1180 drums linseed oil; 20 cases chewing gum; 22 cases springs; 102 cases batteries; 35 cases gin; 24 cases machinery; 50 cases syrup; 100 cases lime juice; 20 cases cordials; 55 cases castor oil; 76 cases cigarettes; 50 cases wine; 53 cases electrical fans; 100 cases oats; 523 loose bronze ingots; 40 drums dyes; 171 cases vinegar; 99 cases soap.

From Middlesborough.—2 cases herring; 55 bundles joists.

From Hamburg.—25 cases tin ware; 40 cases ironware.

From Rotterdam.—59 cases paper; 107 cases sand; 61 mill boards.

From Bordeaux.—100 cases brandy; 28 cases wine.

From Amsterdam.—25 cases beer.

From Havre.—20 drum dyes; 14 cases champagne.

From Cheroute:—163 cases brandy.

From Alexandria.—853 bales cotton raw.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F P Bales:—

Receipts to date 20-6-32 1931-32 9793000 1930-31 8783000

Receipts yesterday 20-6-32 1931-32 5000 1930-31 3000

Exports to date 20-6-32 1931-32 8238000 1930-31 6564000

Stock at Ports 17-6-32 1931-32 3662000 1930-31 3099000

Stock at Interior Towns 17-6-32 1931-32 1476000 1930-31 943000

Stock at Liverpool 17-6-32 1931-32 789000 1930-31 1039000

Visible Supply 17-6-32 1931-32 7299000 1930-31 5951000

Quantity in Sight 17-6-32 1931-32 14409000 1930-31 12391000

Quantity out of Sight 17-6-32 1931-32 12302000 1930-31 10057000

LINSEED AND WHEAT

BOMBAY, June 21.

Linseed September	5	14	9
Wheat Sept.	4	7	9

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(POLITICAL, RELIGIOUS, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF INDIA)

BY

BIPIN CHANDRA PAL

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LABOUR AND DRINK

NEW TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT

FIGHT AGAINST TRADE INFLUENCE

On May 10, a new temperance organisation was born in a room at the House of Commons. It is true that there are already too many temperance societies in existence, and that they tend to overlap and to compete with each other for the same membership. This body, however, writes Dr. Alfred Salter in an English Sunday paper, will restrict its activities to an entirely untilled field.

The group of Labour M. P.s and others who have founded the Workers' Temperance League are gravely concerned at the inroads made by the liquor interests and the drinking habit into the ranks of the Labour, Socialist and Co-operative movements. The Labour Party, which ought to be a powerful agency for temperance reform, has been silently but effectively diverted in recent years from its original purpose in this connection. This influence of the trade with some of the party's leading adherents is openly confessed by them at public functions, such as trade dinners, which they frequently address. Keir Hardie's insistence on total abstinence as the ideal for Labour leaders counts for little to-day amongst many public representatives as well as amongst the rank and file.

Working men's clubs where alcoholic beverages are sold are the permanent and powerful allies of the trade in putting pressure upon Labour M.P.s and candidates. It is remarkable in recent Parliaments how many Labour Members seem to have committed themselves, in obedience to the dictates of this combination of the drink forces, to opposition to almost any kind of temperance reform. Nowadays a constant fight has to be maintained inside the party to prevent open support of the vested interests in drink.

THREATS TO MEMBERS

The above gives only one side of the picture, however. There is a good deal of quiet resentment throughout the movement against the systematic offensive practised by the licensed trade and the clubs. The fact that there is scarcely a constituency where the influence of drink is not making itself felt, and that the political lives of some of the most respected figures in the party are threatened because they refuse to bow the knee, has led to a call to organise the anti-drink elements within the party. Till recently nothing had been done in this direction.

There are, of course, many Labour Members who have not yielded to the threats of the pro-drink forces. In making their stand they get little or no help from the older Temperance societies, which are principally composed of Liberals. Such Labour Members and candidates are urgently in need of organised temperance help within their own ranks. Others who are personal abstainers and whose sympathies are with the temperance party, but who have been intimidated either into silence or equivocation, will be stiffened into resistance if they feel they can count on definite support from within the Labour movement itself.

The Workers' Temperance League will be limited in its membership to those who are (1) personal abstainers, and (2) individual members of the Labour Party or of a trade union or Socialist society affiliated to or eligible for affiliation to the Labour Party or the Co-operative Party. The League will constitute a growing power destined to make the Labour Party into an effective instrument for temperance reform. It will be even more important as a movement in which men and women may remind themselves of their duty to be faithful in their own conduct. A great and abiding spiritual consequences are to be secured. Doubtless the League will indirectly assist the Labour Party to take a more vigorous stand upon other moral issues as well as that of temperance.

THE SPRINGS POISONED.

The spiritual ends which Labour has or ought to have in view are not realisable apart from rectitude of conduct and personal loyalty to principle. Our deepest concern arises because we feel that the moral springs of the Labour movement are being poisoned in the same way that liquor has so often contaminated politics.

There has been an extraordinary response to the initial invitation for support of the new body. Hundreds of the best workers and most responsible people in the party all over the country are applying for membership. Joseph Jones, the secretary of the Yorkshire miners, has accepted the chairmanship; Sir Robert Young (late Deputy-Speaker of the House of Commons), and H. H. Elwin (general secretary of the National Union of Clerks) are vice-chairman); Dr. A. Salter, M. P., is the treasurer; and Mr. J. H. Hudson, ex-M. P. for Huddersfield, is the directing secretary. The latter will devote his whole time to founding branches in every constituency where Labour will be fighting.

Finally, it ought to be stated that British Labour is putting itself in line with the Labour and Socialist movement abroad in this regard. In most of the Continental countries there is a special temperance section inside and limited to the Social Democratic Parties, and generally (as in Germany, Belgium, and Switzerland) subsidised or partially financed by the party. An international secretariat of the Labour and Socialist Abstainers' Union, with headquarters in Berlin, was formed last year, and to this body the new Workers' Temperance League will become affiliated.

TO GET OVER TRADE SLUMP

Survey Of Buying-Power Of All Nations

The first meeting of the Committee to study problems of Distribution (which the Committee itself defined as "the various activities and proceses involved between the production of goods in final form for use and their delivery to and acceptance by consumers") took place in Paris, at the Headquarters of the International Chamber of Commerce, on May 25 and 26.

The setting up of this Committee was decided upon at the International Chamber of Commerce's Congress at Washington, last year. The following were present: Sir Francis Goodenough, C. B. E. (Chairman), assisted by Dr. Fritz Demuth (Technical Adviser), Mr. L. Urwick (Rapporteur) and Mr. Pierre Lechien (Co-Rapporteur); Mr. Emile Bernheim (Belgium), Mr. Edward A. Filene (United States of America), Mr. Robert Julliard (Switzerland), Mr. Pierre Laguionie (France), Mr. Fleetwood C. Pritchard (Great Britain), Prof. Filippo Carli (Italy) who substituted for Dott. Ferruccio Lantini, and Mr. Anders Hedberg (Sweden), who substituted for Mr. Albin Johansson. Mr. Tomas Bata (Czechoslovakia), Dr. Bernhard Grund (Germany), Mr. C. H. van der Leeuw (Netherlands) and Mr. F. P. Valentine (United States of America) were not able to present.

RESOLUTIONS.

At the conclusion of its meeting, the Committee issued the following statement:

"The Committee is convinced that, while political, financial, tariff, currency and other factors have contributed to the existing disorder and poverty of world business, one of the most serious difficulties is a lack of balance an inability to distribute in forms satisfactory to consumers and at prices which they can afford, the unparalleled volume of goods and services which can be produced.

"The Committee fully realises that a great number of elements come within its competence in the effort to assist in the re-establishment of this balance between production and consumption, such as, for instance, training in more scientific methods of distribution, the centralization of statistical data, etc.

TWO METHODS.

"However, it is of opinion that if practical results—the need for which is so urgently felt—are to be obtained as speedily as possible particular attention should first be given to the following two questions:

The reduction of the cost of distribution and the consequent increase in the power of consumers to absorb the goods and services. Proper examination of this problem calls for detailed comparison of the analysed costs of various forms and process of distribution, and a determined effort in every country to squeeze out of the distributive processes every atom of waste which stands between consumers and the lowest possible price for goods.

The most careful examination of the statistical material bearing on the proportion of the available income of various countries and classes which is free to be expended in retail markets, the direction of such expenditure, its fluctuations and factors tending to alter its direction or volume.

"The Committee, with a view to securing early action on these two problems is addressing itself to the National Committees of the International Chamber of Commerce in the various countries, urging them to establish committees designed to co-ordinate the work of the various associations institutions, etc., dealing with distribution. It has itself decided to establish in conjunction with the International Management Institute a central bureau to co-ordinate the work of these national committees and bring about international corelation."

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VERSATILE LEADER

Career Of Bepin Chandra Pal

FIRST PREACHER OF PASSIVE RESISTANCE IN INDIA

Few contemporary Indians had such a political expression both in the Press and on the platform equal to those of Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal who died recently writes "The Times" (London).

In turn librarian, preacher, municipal official, agitator, newspaper editor, and later the regular contributor of Indian views to British-owned papers in Calcutta he spent the later years of his life in opposing by pungent criticisms forces of unrest which he had shared in creating. He became, indeed, the 'enfant terrible' of Indian Nationalism. But whatever the views he advocated might be, they never lacked vigorous and skilful presentation. One of the makers of the Indian revolutionary movement, he lived to lament its persistence and to denounce its methods.

CAREER.

Born on November 7, 1858 Bepin Chandra Pal belonged to a good Hindu family, and was educated at the Presidency College, Calcutta. Journalism was the first love, as well as the last, in his diversified career for in the first half-dozen years after leaving college he was a sub-editor, first on the weekly "Bengal Public Opinion," and next on the daily 'Tribune". In 1890 he was appointed secretary and librarian of the Calcutta Library, and two years later secured an appointment as licence inspector of the Calcutta Corporation.

Meanwhile Pal was drawn to enthusiasm for the Deistic eclecticism of the Brahmo Samaj, and became a missionary of the movement. Travelling much in England and America he preached from Unitarian pulpits with great eloquence. In 1901 he started a newspaper of his own at Calcutta, "New India," and came more and more into the political arena.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

To Lord Curzon's proposals for the partition of Bengal he offered the most strenuous opposition by speech and pen. The establishment of that short-lived plan found him on the Left-wing of Indian politics, and a strong advocate of boycott. He went to Madras and delivered a series of lectures on the "New Spirit" which were republished in many editions and constituted the most authoritative programme of the more advanced schools of thought. He was, indeed, the first political leader to preach a clear-cut and developed policy of passive resistance of authority in supplement of the boycott of British goods which had been adopted in Bengal with his heartly support. These views were passed in another paper, "Bande Mataram", which he assisted Mr. Arabindo Ghose, the revolutionary leader, to found. He encouraged the successful efforts of the Extremists to capture the Congress machine.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

In 1907 the conducts of "Bande Mataram" were prosecuted for sedition. Babu Bepin refused to give evidence on what he termed conscientious grounds, and he was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment for contempt of court. Meanwhile he had told admiring crowds of students at open-air meetings that in his view the laws of the land need not be obeyed; for him they had lost their significance because they sought the social annihilation of his countrymen.

After serving his term Pal came to this country and inflamed the Indian students here by developing before them arguments set forth in his defensive brochure on "The Etiology of the Bomb." He also conducted in London a monthly entitled "Swaraj." After returning to India in 1911 he was arrested in Bombay and sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment on a charge of sedition arising from the circulation of the pamphlet there. Next Mr. Pal started the "Hindu Review." (1912).

CHANGED MAN.

With the coming of the Great War, the views of "Bepin Babu," as he was called, gradually changed. It became difficult to identify the former eloquent preacher of a resistance by no means merely passive with the writer of regular articles in papers so solid for the British connexions as the "Englishman." His views were personal, not necessarily those of the papers providing him with a platform; but it was clear that he had parted company both with the Bengali revolutionary and the extreme Left wing of the Congress. As the star of Mr. Gandhi rose, Pal saw the unwisdom of the Mahatma as a political guide, and did not hesitate to point out his many mistakes a inconsistencies with a logic which was the more convincing as coming from one who had travelled so far on the road of negation and unrest.

Pal was now vilified, and his motibes impugned by large numbers of fellow-Bengalis who had formerly rejoiced in the skill and subtlety of his opposition to the established order. He remained a convinced but became a discriminating Nationalist; and the vehement abuse to which he was subjected was a measure of the skill with which he upheld the convictions of his last years. It may well be that at heart he did not wish otherwise so far as his personal enjoyment as distinct from his sense of public interest was concerned. He had an instinctive love of controversy, and would have found life dull and tame if at any time he had roused no antagonisms and all men had spoken well of him. He was not free from vanity and bore the weight of Extremist opprobrium the more readily since he knew that he had won a permanent place in the history of Indian Nationalist development.

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BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SHORTHAND WRITERS' ASSOCIATION

Inaugural Meetings

The inaugural meeting to form the above Association was held on Sunday, the 19th June 1932, in the premises of the Laxmi Industrial and Commercial Institute, Dadar, under the presidency of Mr. R. Ramachandra Rao, Shorthand Professor of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay. There was a large gathering.

The President, in the course of his address said:

"The object of Association are manifold and certainly it is essential that there should be an Association of this kind in a big City like this. Personally, I was feeling the necessity of such an Association in Bombay, but you are all aware that an Association means the collection of a number of interested people with a common lawful object. I am glad to-day that the occasion has come to start an association of this kind.

NEED TO UNITE.

You are well aware that there have been a great many associations of this kind all over India, but we hear very little about their activities either through the press or the platform, much less in action. Some of you may only know something of the Madras Shorthand Writers' Association, but this is only known to the South Indians and not to the others in Bombay. When I came to Bombay I learned that there was one such association but I have never heard of it for the last two years. Of course it is a nice idea to start associations but associations must live eternally without having a time limit like their creators. To-day, of course, you may be having a few men but on that account alone you are not to be discouraged.

I have to mention a few words about the conditions of the Shorthand Writers as well as Shorthand Teachers. For I know these in both the capacities. Often times, it will be very difficult to find a good dictator. And a good dictator if found will have an unintelligible pronunciation. I say this because we are not accustomed to the pronunciation of the Westerners, and you will have to be saying 'pardon' a thousand times, which adds to the disqualification. This has happened even in the case of the best steno-typists. Apart from this, some of the employers, as I know in Bombay and as I have known it through others, will neither have a good knowledge of English nor the sense to feel the difficulties of a Shorthand-Writer.

COMPETITION AMONG TEACHERS.

As for teachers I have to say little. Their position is worse, for in the first place they cannot be able to get the number of students they require, and again, they will have keen competition, I am not against the starting of new institutions but I only speak of the institutions which impart wrong methods of the system. Some of the best working institutions have no organ through which they can explain their views. The importance of periodicals and magazine is very great in the present day, and the necessity is felt of a shorthand magazine in India. I am bound to say the truth here, and excuse me, while I candidly say that most of the Bombay Shorthand Institutions are not equipped with qualified teachers.

I want to say a few words here about Sir Alfred Pitman the Inventor of the system. You are to feel proud that shorthand is derived from Sanskrit, for he was the friend of the great Max Muller who gave him all the vowels. Thus Sir A. Pitman gave a new turn to the English language itself.

The draft Bye-Laws of the Association were then discussed and passed. Thereafter the following office-bearers were elected for the current year:—

President: Mr. R. Ramachandra Rao, B.A., Shorthand Professor, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics.

Joint Secretaries: Mr. M. A. Subbaram and Mr. B. M. Ghotikar.

Treasurer: Mr. R. S. Venkateswara Iyer.

Members of the Committee: Mr. K. Gopalakrishna, Mr. M. S. Ramanathan and Mr. A. Ranga Rao.

After a hearty vote of thanks to the President, and to all those present, the proceedings terminated.

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LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montague & Co. have issued the following report, dated 1st June:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £125,032,420 on the 25th ultimo, thus showing an increase of £2,202,380 as compared with the £122,830,040 held on the 18th ultimo. In the meantime the expectation that further acquisitions of gold might be made by the Bank has been realised, purchases of bar gold to the value of £1,233,918 £806,637 and £1,542,483 having been announced on the 27th and 30th ultimo and to-day respectively.

Moderate amounts of gold have been available in the open market and most of the offerings have been secured by Continental hoarders.

Quotations during the week:—

	per fine ounce.	Equivalent value of £ sterling.
May 26th	112s. 6d.	15s. 1.2d.
May 27th	112s. 9d.	15s. 0.8d.
May 28th	112s. 5d.	15s. 1.4d.
May 30th	112s. 6d.	15s. 1.2d.
May 31st	112s. 5d.	15s. 1.4d.
June 1st	112s. 9d.	15s. 0.8d.
Average	112s. 6.7d.	15s. 1.1d.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 23rd ultimo to mid-day on the 30th ultimo:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£1,083,033
British India	108,728
Australia	163,271
Brazil	133,200
France	18,364
Belgium	15,945
Iraq	24,964
Straits Settlements & Dependencies	6,743
Other countries	15,927
	£1,570,175

EXPORTS.

France	£933,662
Netherlands	197,764
Belgium	139,900
Other countries	6,959
	£1,277,685

The total gold shipments made from Bombay last week amounted to about £540,000

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for April last amounted to 46,487 fine ounces, as compared with 47,239 fine ounces for March 1932 and 43,775 fine ounces for April 1931.

SILVER

Movements in prices during the past week have been small, but the steady tone of the market has been maintained.

The cessation of Continental sales was not followed by any marked advance in quotations, as buying orders were limited as to price, buyers showing no inclination to press the market. China has been the chief factor and has both bought and sold in a moderately active market. The Indian Bazaars have shown no decided tendency, as they also have operated both ways during the past week, whilst American operators have been somewhat inactive.

The market at the moment seems rather restricted and failing the appearance of some fresh factor, price movements in the near future may be confined within narrow limits.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 23rd ultimo to mid-day of the 30th ultimo:—

IMPORTS.

France	£36,734
British India	16,576
Australia	9,983
Canada	5,741
British South Africa	4,053
Belgium	3,170
Other countries	60
	£76,322

EXPORTS.

Hong Kong	£13,012
Denmark	2,280
Netherlands	1,950
Other countries	3,808
	£21,050

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

Bar Silver per oz. std.

	Cash delivery.	Two Months' delivery.
May 26th	16.7/8d.	16.7/8d.
May 27th	16.3/4d.	16.3/4d.
May 28th	16.13/16d.	16.13/16d
May 30th	16.13/16d.	16.7/8d.
May 31st	16.15/16d.	16.15/16d
June 1st	16.15/16d.	17. d.
Average	16.854d.	16.875d.

IN NEW YORK.

(cents per ounce .999 fine).

May 25th	28.1/8
May 26th	28.1/8
May 27th	27.7/8
May 28th	28.1/8
May 30th	Holiday
May 31st	28.1/4

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 26th ultimo to the 1st instant, was $3.71 and the lowest $3.67.3/4.

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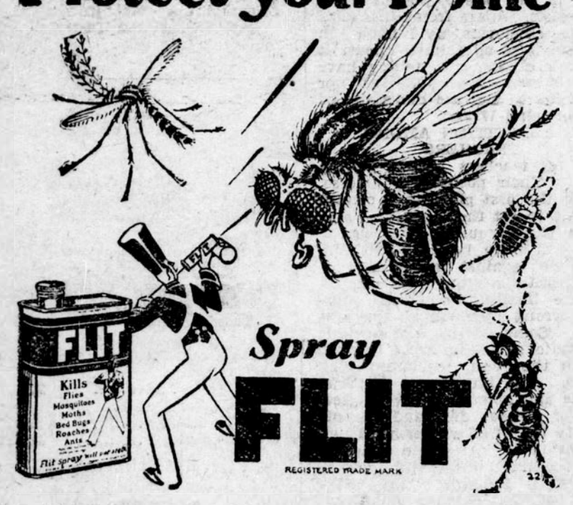

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FASCIST EYES ON AFRICA

Field For Expansion

GERMAN COLONIES AND PORTUGUESE TERRITORIES

After a period of some reflection, Italy seems now to have decided that her best field for expansion, both economic and political, lies in Africa and in the Near East. The decision had been heralded by several pointers, writes the Rome correspondent of the "The Times." The indefatigable military campaigns that have been pursued in Libya; the visits of General De Bono, the Colonial Minister, and his Under-Secretary, Signor Lessona, to Eritrea; the pains Italy was at to load the Emperor of Abyssinia with presents on the occasion of his coronation; the obstinacy with which Italian rights in Tunisia and elsewhere have been defended, have all been indications of the importance attached by Italy to Africa.

ONSUPPRESSIBLE NEED.

If that portion of Signor Grandi's recent speech to the Chamber wherein he emphasized Italy's vital interests in Africa and her "insuppressible needs" of colonial expansion contained nothing novel, it was noteworthy because it named Africa as pre-eminently the sphere wherein Italy claims a right to a territorial redistribution upon the first available opportunity, and wherein she proposes to employ the energies of her surplus population and to fulfil her destiny and mission as a civilizing Power.

This resolution will come as a relief or as a disappointment according to the ears upon which it falls. Ever since Signor Mussolini, four years ago, officially raised the problem of Peace Treaty revision there has been more or less continuous speculation as to the moment in which Italy would make her proposals to this end and in what precise form. This speculation has been more active since the last meeting of the Faccist Grand Council, when that body, comprising all the most influential leaders of the regime, reaffirmed its conviction that it is necessary to "revise within the framework of the League of Nations the clauses of those Peace Treaties which contain in themselves the grounds of unrest among the nations and consequently of eventual war."

EUROPEAN POLICY.

This pronouncement was at once interpreted in many quarters as a sign that Italy, in the name of international justice and peace, intended to put herself forward as the champion of all those nations which are dissatisfied with the Peace Settlement. Those, however, who argued in this way built up their speculation upon one great and gratuitous assumption. Although in his speech of June 5, 1928, Signor Mussolini spoke generally of "clauses territorial, colonial, financial, sociological which can be discussed, revised, improved. . . ." and although in all subsequent references to the same problem Signor Mussolini and the Fascist Grand Council have been equally vague it has been assumed by the partisans and the opponents of revision that what Signor Mussolini chiefly has in mind is to propose an extensive redrawing of the map of Europe.

This is absurd. There is no justification for the belief that Italy will take any such initiative on the continent of Europe. Not, as has sarcastically been suggested, that Italy would be deterred by any fears lest the question of the Upper Adige should be raised to her disadvantage. Italy professes to have on historical grounds a complete justification for her annexation. But Italy, however little reason she may have to be satisfied with the Peace Settlement and however much she may sympathize with certain aspirations of her late enemies, would never consent to such a revision of the Peace Treaties as would undo the fundamental results of the War.

SUSPICIONS.

What else may have been changed by the Fascist regime in the Italian character and policy the spirit of "sacro egoismo" remains as strong as ever. Thus, when M. Tardieu launched his proposals for rescuing the Danubian countries the Italian memorandum in response was notably guarded. Political suspicions were wisely left unmentioned. But any light-hearted interference with the established currents of international trade was deprecated as likely to produce remedies worse than the evils it was hoped to cure, and incidentally to have unfavourable repercussions upon the Italian economy. As Signor Grandi explained, Italy is anxious to "avoid turning aside from their natural and direct currents those exchanges which are already in existence; on the contrary they should be promoted and facilitated."

These are not the words of a statesman whose country proposes to draw new frontiers across the face of Europe. If even any new economic combinations are to be examined with such mistrust "a fortiori" territorial alterations will be regarded yet more askance. The silence maintained upon this point is in striking contrast with the vaunted liberality of the Italian policy on disarmament, on war debts and reparations, and on the obliteration so far as is practicable of distinction between victors and vanquished.

WARNING.

The silence upon territorial readjustments in Europe becomes the more significant when Italy's claims in Africa are considered. Signor Grandi's insistence that Italy should take a larger share in the exploitation of the African continent goes far beyond the restricted grievances of the moment. The settlement of the questions outstanding between herself and France over the status of the Italians in Tunisia and the delimitation of the boundaries of Libya is only a fraction of the Italian claim. In words of measured moderation, but of unmistakable meaning, Signor Grandi pointed out that Italy's industry, commerce, and mercantile marine were being directed more and more towards the new markets offered by an awakening Africa, and that if on the morrow of the War Italy's allies neglected her in the distribution of mandates, Italy must now labour all the harder to make known "the real and beneficial forces that she can exert also in the colonial field in the general interests of civilization."

Thus Signor Grandi led up to his culminating statement and warning. If, he declared, "there grandually came about the recognition of new situations and of new political necessities, we could not permit the recognition of the Italian colonial factor to be overlooked. Besides, this would only constitute a fair revision of erroneous valuations, a necessity imposed by the general interest to see duly directed and usefully employed the exubrant forces of a people well worthy of a greater prosperity, a prosperity which that people in any case intends to conquer for itself with its intelligence and with its tenacious hard work."

GERMAN COLONIES.

These are not claims which Italy expects to see fulfilled from one day to the next. For the moment Italy has done no more than give a general warning to the world through the mouth of her Foreign Minister that she is resolved to benefit from any change in the existing position in Africa, and that territorial advantages will be among her claims. But the possible occasions when this warning may be translated into action are not lacking. There is, for exmple, the question of the mandate over the former German colonies.

There are the rumours revived from time to time, that Portugal would be disposed to get rid of certain of her colonial possessions and that Spain is unwilling any longer to remain in Morocco. There is the future development of Abyssinia, already for a quarter of a century the subject of a tripartite agreement between Great Britain, France, and Italy, and a country which is increasingly and to a noteworthy extent occupying the attention of the Italian Government.

The story is told of the great Lord Brougham that when his horses bolted with his carriage one day in the Strand he poked his head out of the window and said to his coachman, "Run into something cheap, John." The anecdote is susceptible of a political adaptation, and not least to a country with the disquietingly pent up energies and ambitions of Fascist Italy.

Don't blame the weather

Half the time half of us mortals grumble about the weather. Here it is too hot. There it is too cold. To-day it is too wet. Yesterday it was too dry or too changeable. Yet all mankind has got some sort of weather to put up with. The fact is that those who crumple up under the extra strain of hot days should blame themselves — their health — their bloodstream. Their blood needs a tonic. They need WINCARNIS.

No part of the human system is isolated. Digestion affects muscle. Nerves affect brain. Exertion of the limbs results in quickened breathing. It is the blood that connects and co-ordinates all these parts and functions. It is blood that removes poisons. Blood that broadcasts oxygen and energy. Blood that stands between you and disease . . .

Doctors have prescribed WINCARNIS because it feeds and fortifies the bloodstream; because it is at once a tonic and a food.

For over 50 years doctors of the highest standing have always prescribed WINCARNIS as the never failing strength giver.

You need

Wincarnis

Try Wincarnis Wine Jelly. It is delicious.

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APPLY TO THE—

MANAGER
"Bombay Chronicle."

HADENSA

"HADENSA" RADICALLY CURES PILES

Sole Agents for INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON:—
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IGHT OFFERINGS OF AMERICAN COTTON ABSORBED BY TRADE

Narrow Trading Session

URTHER WEAKNESS IN STERLING

On Monday the New York Cotn futures market was quiet but m in the absence of selling, inenced by spot houses buying d covering by shorts.

The Textile Merchants Associaon in its report for May States at production in Mills decreased 10.4 per cent. Shipments were .8 per cent of production and les were 79.3 per cent. Stocks manufactured goods show an crease of 4.4 per cent. There no demand for cotton goods and lls are forced to curtail prouction. Margin of profits has so declined and decline in comlity prices is restricting dend.

rices opened quiet at a rise of to two points. There was e short covering and trade ing which resulted in a rise of oints during the early part of session. In the afternoon re was very little fresh busis. It was a narrow trading sion which closed at a rise of o 8 points. Spot Cotton prices vanced 10 points at 5.30

The New Orleans Cotton futures rket was quiet and closed at a e of 5 to 4 points. Spot Cotton ces advanced 6 points at 5.21c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures rket opened at unchanged ices. The market was quiet and tureless. After easing slightly e to Bombay selling and some y liquidation market recovered better Manchester reports and ier sterling. Weather news ntinues favourable. Operators awaiting developments at usanne. The market closed at

Approximate Straddle Differences

New York Liverpool:—July, 287; t. 265; Jan. 251.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach J./g.—Liverpool July (expected) 16-3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach J./g. (159) New York July (5.19)+ 1 at 3.60-3/4 Cross Rate.

rise of 2 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined points at 4.29d.

East Indian Cotton futures adnced 2 points but Egyptian Cotn futures closed quiet at a dene of 2 to 4 points.

The Alexandria Cotton futures rket was quiet but steady and sed unchanged to a rise of 5 nts.

AWAITING ATTITUDE.

The following extract from the nchester Guardian Commercial l be found interesting:—

"The cotton markets were very let last week. Outside influces, including poor stock marts and the uncertain political tivity with regard to the credit pansion scheme in Washington, ave tended to make turnover ry small. At home the prosects of a dispute in the Lancaire textile trade and the closing mills in Bombay owing to riots ave created speculative apathy hich the holidays have in no way minished. Indeed it is rather rprising and almost impressive prices have been maintained. ere are many political engaments ahead at Lausanne and tawa which are not creating nfidence, and on the whole exneous influences are extremely rish. The monetary restricns in many countries are prenting business and making the uidation of old accounts most ficult and attenuated.

VULNERABLE PERIOD.

It must not be forgotten, howver, that cotton is reaching a ulnerable period. The weather n the whole has been up to the verage and the crop is not now ate. Most of it is planted, and ubsequent weather will play a nore important part in the forces ffecting prices. The period for rop scares is approaching, and lready complaints of weedy conitions in Texas are being reported. It remains to be seen how heap labour can compensate for oor fertilisation, but there can e little doubt that the most will e made of the lack of cultivation.

It is rather remarkable, in view f all the depressing factors, polical and financial, that cotton ut of sight is so well maintained. he U.S.A. consumption figures or April were poor, but experts ontinue to be well ahead of a ear ago. While there is no lead n the market, the present steadiess, if prolonged, is bound to spire confidence. The whole osition of international affairs is oo complicated to be emphatically ullish on cotton. The trend of ommodity prices is still down, and ages and hours are very slow in justing themselves to the curnt conditions. The waiting attide of the trade seems to be the correct policy, in spite of the low prices of cotton."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 5.45 (11-47 a.m.) lowest 5.38 (opening).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool. It is reported that Conference progressing satisfactorily Good weather.

New York. Cotton spot houses absorbing July liquidation. Tone steady.

Messrs. Bruel and Co. have rereived the following cable dated 20th inst. (5-30 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Market showing distinctly better tone and much more optimistic outlook on World's affairs in general."

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, June 20.
10-10 A. M. To-day's Quotations Closing

June, 1932		4.04+01
July, 1932	4.00	4.02+01
August, 1932		4.03+01
September 1932		4.03+02
October, 1932	4.00	4.03+02
November, 1932		4.04+02
December, 1932		4.06+02
January, 1933	4.06	4.08+02
February, 1933		4.11+02
March, 1933		4.14+02
April, 1933		4.16+02
May, 1933		4.19+02
June, 1933		4.21+02
Middling Spot.		4.29—05

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, June 20.

July	5.19+07
October	5.43+06
December	5.58+06
January, 1933	5.68+03
March, 1933	5.85+07
Middling Spot	5.30+10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, June 20.

July	5.21+06
October	5.40+05
Middling Spot	5.21+04

NEW YORK 10-55 A. M.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	5.17
October	5.41
January	5.65

NEW YORK NOON CALL

July	5.19
October	5.43
January	5.66

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, June 20.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	5.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	3.000

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, June 20.

Sakellaridis July	5.87
October	6.06
November	6.11
December	6.14
January 1933	6.22
March, 1933	6.34
May, 1933	6.45
F. G. F. Spot	6.05

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, June 20.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.81
Broach Fine Good Staple)	3.93
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	4.05
C. P.	++
Oomra, Good, (No. 1 Staple)	4.44
Oomra, Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	4.59
Oomra, Choice (No. 1 Staple)	4.74
Bengal, Good	3.40
Bengal, Fully Good	3.50
Bengal, Fine	3.60
Scindia, Fully Good,	3.50
Scindia, Fine	3.60
Scindia, Superfine	3.70

LONDON SILVER.
London, June 20.
Silver:—Market is quiet.

Spot	16-15/16
Forward	17

LONDON GOLD.
London, June 20.
Bar Gold Fine per oz. £5/14/0.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, June 20.

Interest Day to Day	Loans 5/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market	Loans 3/4 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months	1-49/64 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months	1-57/64 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	2-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	3-1/4 per cent.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW

The improvement in spot demand on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange was fully maintained during the week under review. In the Futures section, with a fair amount of American selling well absorbed, values steadily advanced.

Trade reports continue to have a depressing influence on the market, but a better sentiment has been apparent, assisted by a more hopeful feeling regarding the Lausanne Conference; while other more hopeful factors included better Alexandria advices, weaker Sterling exchange, less favourable weather reports and reported boll-weevil menace in the Eastern Belt. Values however eased to-day on disappointing American advices.

The Egyptian market has shown all-round improvement due to well maintained buying in Alexandria.

NEW YORK SUGAR

Bombay, June 21.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York, Sugar.—Sugar slightly reactionary.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, June 20.

T T London on Berlin	15.22
T T London on Amsterdam	8.93-3/4
T T London on Brussels	25.97
T T London on Madrid	43.78
T T London on Milan	70.63
T T London on Berne	18.56
T T London on Paris	91.93
T T London on Prague	122.12
T T London on New York (Closing Rate)	3.61-3/8

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, June 20.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes:—
June/July sellers 24/-.
Barletta Russo per 64 lb. Cargoes:
June/July sellers 24/3.
Wheat South Australian Parcels:
Afloat paid 24/3.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels:—
Jun/July value 27/6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, June 20.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta:
June/July per cwt. 7/9.
C and F Bombay:—
June/July per cwt. 7/9-1/2.
C and F Karachi:—
June/July per cwt. 7/9-1/2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, June 20.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), Spot: 8.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, June 20.

Cottonseed Bombay, Hull ton:—
No offers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull, ton:—
June/July sellers £11/2/6.
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent:
June/July sellers £10/7/6.

LINSEED.
London, June 20.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton:
June/July sellers 9/7/6.
Linseed La Plata C.I.F. Hull ton:
June sellers £7/12/6
Linseed, Bombay (London) ton:
June/July sellers £10/7/6.

LINSEED OIL.
London, June 20.

Linseed Oil naked, London cwt:
July/Aug. sellers 12/9.
Linseed Oil naked, London cwt:
Sept/Dec, sellers 13/6.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, June 20.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed Spot: Sellers 1-7/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, June 20.

	£
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	10-1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	95
P. & O. Banking Corporation	6
Funding Loan 4 per cent	102-5/8
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	90
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	44-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	58-7/8
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	69-1/4
Indian Stock 4½ per cent. Sterling Loan	93
Consols 2½ per cent	64-7/8
War Loan 5 per cent	102
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	102-3/4

LONDON METALS.
London, June 20.

	£
Copper Brazlers	39
Yellow Metal	34
Spelter Hard Indian brands	11-1/2
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	9
Tin English Ingot	117

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS
New York, June 20.
Demand Bills 3.60-3/4

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 21.

B C Rate T T 1/5 7/8
B C Rate D D 1/5 7/8
LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 near
Banks Selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 7/8 July/August.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 3/32 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 1/16 July.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1|6 1|32 August.
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 374
Banks Selling T T 373
Banks Selling T T 369
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 680.
Banks Buying D D 700.
AMSTERDAM:—
Banks Selling D D 66-5/8
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 114
Banks Buying 60 days 109.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 87-5/8
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 113-1|4.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 156 1|4.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 67
CROSS RATES—
New York/London 6.30 3/4 20th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/8 3/16 21st inst.
Japan/London 1/8 1/8 20th inst.
London/Paris 91.85 20th inst.
London/Belgium 26.00 20th inst.
London/Switzerland 18.50 20th inst.
London/Italy 70.60 20th inst.
London/Berlin 15.20 20th inst.
London/Holland 8.94 20th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.50 20th
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £5/13/11 18th inst. £5/14/ / 20th inst.
Silver London Ready 17 18th inst. 16 15/16 20th inst.
Silver London Forward 17 1/16 18th inst. 17 20th inst.
Silver New York Ready 27 3/4 18th inst. 27 5/8 20th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 1 1/32 per cent 18th inst. 1 1/32 per cent 20th inst.
Lindon Discounts 6 Mos 1 9/32 per cent 18th inst. 1 9/32 per cent 20th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 2½ per cent.
Money:—Call 3 per cent.
3 Months. 3 per cent. 6 Months 3 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the fort-night ended 15th June, 1932:

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	3,36,00,000.
Capital Paid up	1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund	70,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable etc.	16,92,62,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,03,10,000
Total	21,33,72,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government & other authorised securities	3,56,41,000
Loans on Government and other authorities securities	2,31,38,000
Bills Discounted	30,42,000
Lands & Buildings	1,11,65,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	1,56,65,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, & Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.	12,47,21,000
Total	21,33,72,000

REVISED TAX ON AMERICAN COTTON

5 Cents Per 100 Dollars

IMPOSED ON ALL FUTURES SALES

The U. S. A. Government have imposed a revised tax of 5 cents per 100 dollars (instead of 1 cent) on all Sales of New York and New Orleans cotton Futures, which will come into force from to-day the 21st June 1932 and onwards. This tax will be applicable to all sales, whether they are fresh or against option purchase contracts.

BUSINESS AT A STANDSTILL

Bombay, June 21.

Leading local markets were officially open but no business was done in shares, cotton, bullion and seeds markets.

COTTON QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY June 21.

Broach J.|A opened at Rs. 158 in Indore to-day but after strong Liverpool prices advanced to Rs. 159|8 and Boach A.|M. is quoted at Rs. 171|8.

FOREIGN WHEAT MARKETS.

Liverpool Wheat	£ s. d.
July	56-12-0
October	58-12-0
December	59-14-0
Chicago Wheat	per bushel
July	48 7/8 cents
September	51 3/8 cents
December	54 3/8 cents

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, June 21.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales

	2 Days	This year
Khandesh	94	115,461
Central India		115,979
Barsi and Nagar		77,039
Hyderabad-Gaorani		22,030
Berar	414	240,054
Central Provinces	50	73,445
Total Oomras	558	643,826
Dholera	244	209,891
N.-W. Provinces		26,801
Rajputana	70	53,883
Sind-Punjab	59	138,677
Broach		248,219
Coompta and Dharwar	456	50,432
Westerns-Northerns		19,571
Coconada		7
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	638	9,178
Persian		2,736
American		266,844
Egyptian and African		229,330
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		318
Total	2,026	1,899,763

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 16th June
In full-pressed Bales

	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	760	118,979
Japan and China	1,800	661,160
Coast Ports		34,690
Up-country by Rail		169,574
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		17,354
Total	2,560	991,757

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, June 21

June 111.10—0.10
Sept. 118.60+1.00
Dec 121.30+1.00

PRODUCE RECEIPTS
Bombay, June 21

	Bales.
Khandeish	94
Berar	414
Central Provinces	50
Dholiera	244
Rajputana	70
Sind-Punjab	59
Compta-Dharwar	456
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	638
Egyptians	1
	Cwts.
Wheat	3,252
Linseed	3,268
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	177
Gingellyseed	23
Poppyseed	54
Groundnuts	4,739
Castorseed	382
Rice	5,600
Myrabollams	559
Cottonseed	438
Mowraseed	132
Gram	472
Joowar	69
Barley	207
Bajree	212
	Tons.
Coal	2,251

CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON

11 Per Cent. Decrease In British Indian Mills

The Indian Central Cotton Committee has issued the following Statement of Indian Cotton Consumed in mills in India. (Based on returns made under the IndianCotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India and on Voluntary Returns from mills in Indian States).
(In bales of 400 lbs.)
CONSUMPTION.

	During May 1932	During May 1931	Since 1st September 1931.	During corresponding period 1930.
British Indida	148,017	165,490	1,488,529	1,446,773
Indian States	29,357	28,467	262,961	249,751
Total India	177,374	193,957	1,751,490	1,696,524

It will be seen from the above figures that mills in British India are now using more foreign cotton.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Less Demand

Bombay, June 21.

Business in forward was fair today and although London advices were steady, there was less inclination to buy. 3½ per cent. paper opened at Rs. 61/13/6 and declined to Rs. 61/9/6, on scattered selling. At this level there was some buying which resulted in a small rally to Rs. 61/11/6, 1945/55 paper was quiet with buyers at Rs. 100/11 and sellers at Rs. 100/12. Some business was booked at Rs. 100/11/6.

TAXABLES.
3½ p.c. G. P. Notes 61-12-0
4 p.c. 1931-36 Conv. Rs 93-4.
4 p.c. 1934-37 Loan Rs. 92-4.
4 p.c. 1960/70 Loan 70
4½ p.c. 1934 Bonds 97-10
4-1|2 p.c. 1955|60 Loan 79-12.
5 p.c. 1929|47 Loan 94-4.
5 p.c. 1934/44 Loan 94-4
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds 97-12.
6 p.c. 1933|36 Bonds 100-6.
6½ p.c. 1935 T Bonds 102-8
5-1|2 p.c. 1938|40 Loan 98-0.
TAX-FREES.
5 p.c. 1945/55 Loan 100-12
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds 100-7.
6 p.c. 1932 Bonds 100-9
6½ p.c. 1935 D D L 104-8
STATE LOANS.
5½ p.c. Mysore Rs. 102
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore Rs. 99.
CORPORATION LOANS
TAXABLES.
4 p.c. B P T 7971 Rs 66
4 p.c. N Deb 1975 Rs. 65
5 p.c. N Deb 1959 Rs. 81-0
6 p.c. N Deb 1954 Rs. 99
6 p.c. K P T 1956 99
6½ p.c. B. I. T 1937 Rs 101-4
Tone:—Easy.

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.
Ex-Godown, Bombay
June 21

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs 395 per ton.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil per case of 84 lbs. Rs. 22 per case
Filtered Til Seed Oil per case of 84 lbs Rs. 18/8 per case
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 75 per ton

INDIAN T. U. FEDERATION

First Session At Madras On July 16 And 17

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, June 21

Mr. R R Bakhale, Secretary, Indian Trades Union Federation wires that the First Session of the Federation will be held at Madras on July 16-17.

The report of the Franchise Committee and question of the Trade Union unity will be discussed.

Kolaba's 8th "Dictator" Jailed

(From A Correspondent)
ALIBAG, June 20

The 8th "dictator" of the Kolaba District Congress Committe and one of the delegates to the "Delhi Congress," has been sentenced to 6 months rigorous imprisonment under section 21 of Ordinance II and section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Ahmednagar's 73rd "Dictator" Jailed

(From A Correspondent)
AHMEDNAGAR, June 20

The 73rd. Dictator, Ahmednagar District Congress Committee has been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment under Criminal Law Amendment Act 17 (1)

He was arrested for presiding over and addressing a meeting.

GOVT. DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY EXAM

Batliboi's Training Institute

The following 70 candidates from Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute have passed the Government Diploma in Accountancy Examination held in March 1932.

A N Jambunathan; (With Distinction) D H Kabraji BA; A K Ramiah BA; K. A Venkitesan, BA; P V Krishna Rao BA; V V Y Soundararajan, BA; N Agarwal, BA; P K Nair, BA; V V Bapat, BA; M Gopalakrishnan, BA; S F Vajifdar, BA; H P Bhavnagiri, BA; B B Khambatta, BA; A L Narayana Rao, MA; B N Mukhopadhyay, BSc; S K Gangopadhyay, BSc; N N Das, BSc; C N Shah; D K Ramadasi; K L Patel; M N Bhagwat; S G Nadkarni; M K Vatsaraj; L G Marathe; K J Kanga; B N Lad; R S Venkiteswara Iyer; M D Sampat; S H Dalal; P P Patwardhan; A R Donde; D B Kulkarni; K V Sitaram; T H Vakharia; V S Pradhan; K S Chari; S P Haran; N S Ranade; B R Kulkarni; C L Dalal; R H Patwardhan; C C Mohile; K R Nair; S Ranganathan; D H Parmar; S Narayanan; J M Dotiwalla; E Appukuttan; R B Bhate; P H Gagwani; P Almeida; J D Barucha; M K Menon; J N Mirza; J B Sagar; D K Dastur; G H Syed; A G Anantanarayan; K Aiyaperumal Pillay; K M Marolia; P R Hariharan; C K Venkitaraman; M N Raghavendra Rao; N J Nissim; J D Master; S L Sing; K C Sircar; S S Pattekar; S P Chowdhury; M N Vora.

BOMBAY PROV. CO-OP. BANK

A "Growing Institution"

INCREASED RESOURCES

The twenty-first ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., was held on Monday afternoon, Sir Chunilal Mehta presiding.

In moving the adoption of the Directors' report and the annual statement of accounts for the year ended March 31, 1932, Sir Chunilal said:—

EVENTFUL YEAR.

The year has indeed been a very eventful one in the history of banking not only in India but all over the world; and it is but natural that a growing institution like ours could not remain unaffected by the happenings of the year, particularly when the effects of these occurrences have been aggravated both by the peculiar difficulties of the financial situation in India and by the vagaries of the last two agricultural seasons. The Board of Directors have therefore decided to withhold the declaration of an adinterim dividend for the half-year ending 30th September 1931.

DROP IN COMMODITY PRICES.

The heavy drop in commodity prices that occurred last year had a most adverse effect on the repayments of agriculturists to their village societies and correspondingly by societies to the Bank. This drying up of the flow of repayments in some areas left unrealized a certain portion of interest for the previous year. It was difficult to forecast in November what portion of this would be collected before the year was out and the Board did not wish to take any risks.

SECURITIES MARKET.

A similar factor was the position of the securities market. That market had not touched, for the past fifteen years, the low levels reached during the last few months of 1931 and there was every likelihood of provision for further depreciation of the Bank's holdings being required before the year was out.

The last factor which weighed with the Board was the abnormal financial situation which led to the raising of the Bank Rate to 8 per cent. in September, an unprecedented event in the history of Indian banking within recent memory. With a high Bank Rate and a high yield on Treasury Bills, deposit rates, too, soared high and there was no knowing whether in the busy season of the current year we might not see still dearer money.

APPRECIABLE IMPROVEMENT.

Luckily, two of the contingencies which caused us deep concern do not trouble us at the present time. The Bank Rate has been progressively brought down to 5 per cent. and instead of its having to be raised with the march of the busy season it has gradually been lowered as the season advanced. The other nightmare, the continued depreciation in the prices of securities, has, at least for the moment, been laid to rest; and there has been an appreciable improvement in the securities market which is reflected in the balance sheet of the Bank.

INCREASED RESOURCES.

That the feeling of confidence I now express in our ability to face the situation is not unjustifiable is borne out by the results of our working last year. Our resources have increased in spite of all the adverse features which, I may add, also affected the other co-operative institutions, who are our principal depositors. This shows that the Co-operative movement, as a whole, continues to enjoy the confidence of the investing classes, including municipalities and other local bodies in the Presidency.

BANK'S CREDIT.

We may well congratulate ourselves on the fact that our credit enabled us to satisfy promptly the demands made on us and that six months thereafter, that is at the close of the official year 1931-32, our liquid position is even sounder than it was on 31st March 1931. We have to-day liquid resources amounting to nearly 30 lakhs of Rupees and investment in Government securities valued at another 32 lakhs as against demand liabilities of 54 lakhs and deposit liabilities of 75 lakhs, of which liabilities moreover, just half are to the outside public.

With these remarks, I beg to move the adoption of the 21st annual report of the Directors and the audited statement of accounts for the year 1931-32.

After the report of the directors and the accounts for the year were adopted, a final dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum was declared.

NEW DIRECTORS.

Sir Chunilal Mehta, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Messrs. Madhowjee D. Thackersey, R. N. Rajadnya, G. K. Devadhar, R. G. Saraiya, V. L. Mehta were elected as directors.

Messrs K. S. Aiyar and Co. were appointed as auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 1100 per annum.

With a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting terminated.

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1932

CHIRNER "SANCTUARY" DEMOLISHED

Allegations Against Police

DEFENCE COMMITTEE TO SEEK LEGAL REMEDY

"Meet any man in Panvel, wheher a Hindu or a Muslim, a backward class man, a depressed classman, a fisherman or an agri to-day, and if you get him to talk with you in confidence, you can carry away only one impression with you. He is aghast, about what the police of Kolaba district have done to the Chirner sanctuary, the Chirner Minar, a memorial pillar which the Chirner Defence and Relief Committee erected to the memory of those forest Satyagrahis and Government employees who fell victims to the firing by the police on November 25, 1930. Thus writes a special correspondent of "The Bombay Chronicle."

SUPPRESSED EXCITEMENT.

An atmosphere of suppressed excitement, and indignation at this act of vandalism, this destructon of a memorial pillar, nearly six months after its erection—that is what you find not only at Panvel and in the surrounding cluster of villages but in other parts of the Kolaba District as well.

Messrs. R. P. Karandikar, of Satara, who was chief counsel for the accused in the Chirner trial, and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who are members of the Chirner Defence and Relief Committee, it is understood, propose to take legal steps against the district superintendent of police of Kolaba and get justice done in the law courts.

GOVT. POLICY.

Responsible Congressmen and their non-Congress sympathisers believe that an act like this cannot be part of Government's general policy and Government should frankly own up their subordinate officials' grievous error and make proper amends by re-erecting the memorial pillar.

SANCTUARY OF THE DEAD

(From A Special Correspondent).

News has been published in Bombay papers that a police party went to the Akkadevi Hill on June 7 in the morning and returned to Panvel after demolishing the Chirner Minar, the memorial pillar which the Chirner Defence and Relief Committee erected and was unveiled by Mr. Vithalbhai Patel in the presence of Congress leaders like Messrs. Aney, Jamnadas Mehta, B. G. Kher, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, and a number of Congress delegates who attended the last session of the Maharashtra Provincial Conference at Panvel, held on the eve of the second campaign of civil disobedience.

The Chirner Defence and Relief Committee has as its members Mr. J. M. Mehta, Bhausaheb Puranik, Mr. T. N. Bedekar (one of the Chirner case accused who was later acquitted), Mr. A. N. Powle and others. Funds were openly collected for this and the memorial pillar was erected on a private piece of land owned by Mr. Powle. The pillar occupied 144 square feet and was 18 feet high. Since January 4 the pillar had stood there, till June 7, as a reminder of the Chirner Forest Satyagraha and all that followed in its wake.

POLICE PARTY.

On June 6 some district police officers and a revenue-cum-executive officer of Panvel went to Chirner, inspected the memorial and, it appears, its demolition was decided upon for the next day.

When on June 7, a police party came to Panvel and proceeded in the direction of Chirner via Uran Road, the belief of the people was that the police had come for preventing some trouble of which rumours were current in Panvel.

The police party, however, went to Chirner and got busy digging out the base work and the pillar. They worked there from morning, to evening. They had shut all the ways to the memorial against villages near by so that the people of the village had to go without water all the day, because the only well, the people use for their supply of water is very near the pillar.

When people came to know about the action of the police, there arose a wave of excitement but they were kept in check.

THE MOTIVE.

It is indeed difficult to understand the motives which prompted the police to perpetrate this act of iconoclasm. It is widely believed here that Government's policy is not, and cannot be, responsible for an act like this. Some hotheads in the police department probably hit upon this plan and carried it out with the consent or connivance of a superior officer. For it is now nearly six months since the memorial was erected and no breach of the peace has taken place since then. Again it was erected not only in memory of the forest satyagrahis but of the four or five Government servants as well who died in the terrible affray. Their names were actually inscribed at the foot of the pillar. It was a sanctuary dedicated to the memory of the dead on both sides.

LEGAL REMEDY.

The committee had worked in the open and had men on it who were well-known in Bombay public life. It was unveiled by Mr. V. J. Patel the ex-Speaker.

What led the police, under such circumstances, to encroach on a private place and pull down what people looked upon with veneration?.

It is understood that a legal remedy against this obvious wrong will be sought in the courts of law and it is not unlikely that Messrs. R. P. Karandikar, Mr. J M Mehta, Mr. S C Joshi and others, who were connected in one way or other with the unofficial inquiry into the Chirner firing or the trial of the accused, will move in the matter to get a satisfactory explanation and demand suitable amends.

AT YOUR OWN RISK

Law For Lookers-On At Sport

LONDON, June 20.

Those who look on at sport do so at their own risk, decided the Court of Appeal to-day, when it allowed an appeal of the Brooklands Auto-Racing Club against a jury's verdict and judgment for £988 entered by Mr. Justice McCardie in favour of Lieutenant Christopher Hall, of Bradford-on-Avon, who was injured in an accident at Brooklands during a twenty-four hour race on May 9, 1930, when two spectators were killed.

Lord Justice Scrutton, giving judgment in favour of the Brooklands Club, remarked that a spectator at Lord's took the risk of being hit by a cricket ball but did not expect the structure to be erected for his protection.

Lord Justice Greer, concurring, remarked that spectators at the Derby could not expect protection against a horse which might run among them.—Reuter.

GERMAN BONDS

LONDON, June 20.

An outstanding feature of the Stock Exchange to-day was the sharp advance in German bonds. Both five and a half per cent. and six and a half per cent. potash finished three points higher at 55 and 71 respectively.

A MOST NATURAL DEATH

"Terrorist" And His "Insane" Father

DACCA, June 20.

The district magistrate has issued a statement denying the allegations made regarding the death of Anilkumar Das, a suspected terrorist and one believed to have taken part in the Dacca armed train dacoity, and an under-trial prisoner in the Dacca Central Jail on June 17.

The magistrate says that Anil was not maltreated in any way, while in police custody and the allegation that he had been beaten is entirely false.

On June 9, Anil was disinclined to take food and on June 11 an inspector of the district intelligence branch noticed something queer about him. On June 15, the medical officer discovered signs of insanity on him from which the complainant's father had died prematurely.

Anil was fed and looked after and appeared better but suddenly on the afternoon of June 17, his condition grew serious and he died in hospital. A post mortem examination showed that death was due to congestion of brain.—A.P.

REVOLVER WITHOUT LICENSE

Youth Gets Two Years And Fine

CALCUTTA, June 20.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate sentenced a youth, to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, in default six months' further imprisonment, for possession of an unlicensed six-chambered revolver and eleven cartridges. The accused pleaded guilty.

Police searched this morning about ten residential places in the city and took into custody four youths. The searches are believed to have been made in connection with the terrorist movement.—A. P.

REVOLVER GOES OFF

COLAGHAT, June 20.

Mr. C.G.B. Grant, an assistant in charge of the Sopella branch garden, Bukhial Tea Estate (McNeil Company), died on June 17, a loaded revolver in his trouser pocket having accidentally gone off while he was sitting in the company of the manager and another assistant at the latter's bungalow.

Mr. Grant was unmarried and arrived in India in December, 1924.

At an inquest, which was attended by the Superintendent of Police, a verdict of accidental death was returned.—A.P.

Attempt To Blow Up White House?

LONDON, June 21.

Washington.—A possible attempt to blow up White House is envisaged by a Secret Service information from New York that a car with two men, loaded with gunpowder, is 'en route' here. All roads to city are guarded and the White House patrols have been reinforced.—Reuter's Special Service.

TALES OUT OF SCHOOL

"Red" Plot In Oslo

LONDON, June 20.

Oslo.—Charges of having, in 1924-25, suggested the formation of "Red Guards" with the object of causing a Communist revolution were levelled against M. Quisling, the Norwegian Minister of Defence, by three well-known members of the Norwegian Labour Party, in their evidence before a Parliamentary Committee.

The committee was appointed to investigate the statements of M. Quisling, in which he strongly condemned certain revolutionary activities in Norway and declared that he possessed documents seriously compromising the Labour leaders. Now they allege that M. Quisling also proposed to re-enter the General Staff in order to furnish the "Red Guards" with valuable information.—Reuter.

SPEND MORE MONEY

Baldwin's Slogan

LONDON, June 20.

His exhortation against excessive economy by private citizens was reiterated by Mr. Baldwin in the House of Commons. He was unwilling to adopt the suggestion for the initiation of a national campaign to emphasise the injury to the State by unnecessary private economy, but seized the opportunity for emphasising that it was the imperative duty of the employers to maintain the ordinary employment they give to labour as far as possible and that wise and courageous expenditure by private citizens, where their incomes could bear it, should be regarded by them as obligation, which they must not avoid.—Reuter.

LAYING UP TONNAGE

Baltic Shipper's Decision

LONDON, June 20.

Important decisions with regard to the future of merchant shipping have been reached at a private meeting of the Baltic and International Maritime Conference held at Copenhagen, states the "Shipping World."

A general scheme for laying up tonnage was declared impracticable and the policy of scrapping tonnage in excess of trade requirements was considered more likely to be successful. It was proposed that the scheme should be financed by levying special dues on all shipping, both national and foreign, calling at the ports of the countries adopting the scheme.—Reuter.

IN CRUSOE'S ISLAND

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, June 20.

The romantic career of Col. Grove has entered on another phase. Government state that he has arrived at Robinson Crusoe's Island, Juan Fernandez, with the other deportees aboard the "Chilean battleship "Lynch," and his ultimate destination is unknown.—Reuter.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRADE

LONDON, June 20.

An improvement in the balance of trade with Russia was announced in the House of Commons by Major Coville, who said that for six months ended April 30 the visible balance in favour of Russia was about £4,500,000 as against £1,400,000 in the corresponding period of last year.—B. O. W.

HENDON GUARDED

"Red" Threats To Spoil Air Display

LONDON, June 20.

Communist threats to spoil the Royal Air Force display on Saturday, have resulted in elaborate precautions at the Hendon Aerodrome. A building erected for destruction during a bombing display has been guarded day and night. Drastic punishment was meted out to one Communist, who defaced a poster advertising the air pageant—he was seized, stripped and painted red, white and blue.—Reuter.

CONGRESSMEN IN HIGH COURT

Three Arrested In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, June 20.

Three persons were arrested to-day for entering the High Court and shouting Congress slogans.

On receipt of information the police raided late last night a place in Raja Dinendra Street described as the secret camp of an unlawful association. During the search they seized unauthorised leaflets and other articles and arrested five persons found in the room.—A. P.

MADRAS PROCESSION

MADRAS, June 20.

Fourteen volunteers were arrested this morning in Triplicane while moving about in a procession.—A.P.

RAJSHAHI CONFERENCE

RAJSHAHI, June 20.

Dr. Naren Dutta and six others were arrested at Nator, while attempting to hold the Rajshahi District Political Conference to prevent which elaborate police arrangements were made. Section 144, Cr. P.C. was promulgated a few days ago prohibiting demonstrations and meetings.—A.P.

NOTICE TO QUIT

NATROKONA, June 20.

One person was arrested and several houses were searched in connection with the proposed district conference here. Notices have been served on five persons to quit the town and remain outside the sub-division till June 30.—A.P.

ADMIRALTY CHANGES

LONDON, June 20.

It is officially announced that Admiral Sir Ernle Chatfield will succeed Admiral Sir F.L. Field as Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty and Chief of the Naval Staff from February 28, 1933.—Reuter.

BURNT IN HOUSE FIRE

MADRAS, June 20.

An Ellore message says that two lives were lost as a result of a fire which destroyed a merchant's house. His wife and child were burnt to death.—A.P.

WELLS AS DEATH-TRAPS

Berar's Annual Toll

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, June 20.

Alarming reports of deaths by drowning in wells come from Berar. About 20 cases of accidental deaths by drowning during the last six months are reported from the Basim sub-division alone.

It is stated that the number of drowning casualties in Berar is about 300 a year.

The general unsafe condition of the wells in rural areas is the main cause of these casualties. The wells have no parapet walls and many an unsuspecting traveller falls into the "death-traps" while the foot rests of some step wells are unsafe. In some cases, absence of oxygen on the water surface has resulted in the death of users.

U. P. COUNCIL PRESIDENT'S THREAT

Government Must Answer Questions Promptly

OFFICIAL SUPPORT FOR THE PIONEER ALLEGED

NAINI TAL, June 20.

Non-compliance with the standing orders in the matter of answering questions as promptly as possible, was strongly commented upon by the President, Sir Sita Ram, in the United Provinces Legislative Council to-day.

The questions in the present instance related to the health of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Govind Ballabh Pant, and two other political leaders now in jail.

It was also asked whether or not the district officers had been asked by Government or any member of it to assist in obtaining financial support to the "Pioneer" newspaper.

PUBLIC INTEREST.

As regards the former the President observed that if the answer to the question was postponed till October the matter would, perhaps cease to be of any public interest. He added that if in future these orders were not complied with and a postponement asked on grounds which are not adequate, the Chair would have to see what it should do. He hoped that the Chair would not be compelled to take that action.

The Finance Member, Mr. E. A. H. Blunt (Leader of the House), regretted that there had been these complaints and that there had been grounds for them, and promised to do his best to see that there was no occasion for them in the future.

The statement was received with applause by all sections of the House.

The complaint concerning the postponement of answers was lodged by Mr. C.Y. Chintamani (Leader of the Opposition), and the President observed that some of them did not appear to be such as to justify delay.

LEADER'S ASSURANCE.

The Leader of the House added that in the event of a postponement being necessary, the member of the Government concerned would personally look into the matter.

Without a division, the Council accepted the Bill moved by the Minister of Education, Mr. J. P. Srivastava, to amend the United Provinces District Boards Act. The measure seeks to ensure improved vernacular education in rural areas.—A.P.

Monsoon Strengthening On West Coast

POONA, June 21.

The Arabian Sea monsoon has been active in Bombay-Deccan and Hyderabad and is showing signs of strengthening on west coast of the peninsula. The Bay current has strengthened in Lower Burma where nearly general and locally heavy rain has fallen. The western disturbance has caused widespread thunderstorm rain in Kashmir and in Murree Hills. There has also been fairly widespread thunderstorm rain in East United Provinces, East Central India and East Central Provinces. The temperature has fallen, but is still above normal in East United Provinces, East Provinces, East Rajputana, Central India and West Central Provinces.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, East United Provinces, East Central India, Kashmir, Konkan, North Hyderabad and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Assam, East Central Provinces, North-West Frontier Province, Bombay -Deccan, South Hyderabad and North Madras Coast. A few falls have occurred in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces, West Central India, West Central Provinces and East and North Punjab.

Chief amounts of rainfall are.—Akyab four inches; Diamond Island and Gwa three; Kyaukpyu two; Amherst, Toungoo, and Bhamo one and a half; Victoria Point and Tavoy one; Bassein three-quarters; Mergui and Myitkyina a half; Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri two; Cherrapunji and Darjeeling one; Gauhatti three-quarters; Sibsagar and Purnea a quarter; Gorakhpur and Guna one and a half; Lucknow, Hoshangabad and Seoni three-quarters; Allahabad Cawnpore and Mainpuri a half; Bahraich, Pendra, Raipur and Jagdalpur a quarter; Gulmark and Murree two; Sonamarg two, Srinagar Dras and Cherat a half; Drosh a quarter; Parbani and Nizamabad two; Matheran one and a half; Khandala and Mahableshwar one; Ratnagiri and, Marmagoa three-quarters; Sholapur Bijapur, Miraj, Mangalore and Masulipatam a half; and Bombay, Calicut, Cochin and Mercara a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue in Lower Burma and Deccan and increase in Malabar Konkan, Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma. Thunderstorm rain will continue in Kashmir and extend in East and North Punjab and West United Provinces. Scattered thunderstorms may also occur in East United Provinces, central parts of the country and Bihar and Orissa.

Bombay daily weather report for the 21st June 1932:—

Local rainfall recorded at 8 hrs:—

Colaba Observatory—Past 23 hours 0.23 inches; Total from 1st June to date 2.07 inches (9.37 inches below normal).

St. George's Hospital—Past 24 hours 0.10 inches; Total from 1st June to date 5.23 inches.

Maximum temperature—Past 24 hours 89 degrees (2 degrees above normal).

Minimum temperature Past 24 hours 80 degrees (3 above normal).

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 21/6/32.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 85.7 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.94 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.73 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, June 21.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 21-6-32 Colaba Point 0.23" Fort 0.10" J. J. Hospital 0.08".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 2.07" Fort 5.23" J. J. Hospital 6.24".

Total for the corresponding period of 1930 Colaba Point 3.72" Fort 5.93" J. J. Hospital 3.99".

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 Colaba Point 2.58" Fort 2.78" J. J. Hospital 3.37."

Edited by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE (Ag. Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press Hart Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.